AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 8th. LAST NIGHT but one of the popular tragedian

MR. NEAFIE.

LAST NIGHT POSITIVELY of the great Indian Tragedy,

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Or, The Last of the Wampanoags.

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Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1861. NUMBER 80.

Chicago Tribune

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1861.

OCTOBER ELECTIONS

The annual elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota occurred yesterday, and there seems to have been so little contest that, upon the few returns received, the election of the patriotic tickets may be set down as sure. *Ohio* has undoubtedly elected Hon. David Tod Governor by a majority unprecedented. The first returns from Iowa give promise of Gov. Kirkwood's re-election. And Minnesota, though unheard from, may be relied upon as having retained Gov. Ramsey and the present State officers. The circumstances attending these elections are in such striking contrast to a year ago that they furnish their own commentary. Then, upon the eve of the Presidential election, all was anxiety to hear from the great States that spoke in October. Now, amid the whirl of a civil war, the fact of the elections are almost forgotten, or remembered only that each patriotic citizen left at home may vie with his neighbor in testifying to his unshaken confidence in the Government.

BLAIR'S CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS.

We print to-day a copy of the charges and specifications filed by Col. F. P. Blair, Jr., against his commander, Major General Fremont. They will attract general attention inasmuch as they are another chapter in the history of the war, every event of which has surpassing interest. On the merit of the charges, we have no comment to make. A Court Martial will unquestionably be ordered to consider them; and we do not chose to prejudge the General's case, now that it is certain that it will be made a matter of military inquiry. To those who have heaped maledictions upon our heads for the honest fidelity with which we exposed the abuses of the Department of the West, we have only to say, that when they are as well informed as we are of the real condition of things in Missouri, they will wonder, not at our expression, but that we could content ourselves with mild and temperate remonstrance when there was so much to provoke indignation. But the dangers which seemed to make a change in the Department an imperative condition of success, has passed, and all hands can afford to wait the judicial determination of the matter in dispute. We take our share of it, conscious that only one motive, and that a jealous regard for the honor of our arms and an absorbing desire for the triumph of our cause, has impelled us to say aught in condemnation of the man whom, for the vigor of his proclamation and the clearness of his conception of the nature and meaning of the struggle, we should have been glad to applaud.

THE FOOD REQUIREMENTS OF EUROPE.

From an extended and thorough report published in the leading agricultural journal of France we learn that considerable alarm is felt in that country concerning the serious failure of the wheat and other crops. With a knowledge of the facts, the French Government,—who are well aware that empty stomachs produce revolutions—have opened their ports to the importation of grain, and it is expected that an edict will soon follow, forbidding its exportation. This latter has already been done by the Papal Government, and owing to the shortness of the crops throughout Italy, the example is likely to be followed by the other powers of that country.

But it is not France and Italy only who are the sufferers in this respect. Spain, Portugal, and Germany complain; and the crops on the shores of the Baltic are inferior both as respects quality and quantity.

In England, according to the most recent and authentic reports, the wheat crop while it is excellent in quality, is light and does not come up to an average yield. This is admitted on all hands to be a certainty. With an average crop, her requirements are five million quarters annually, or 40,000,000 bushels. Last year she imported ten and a half million quarters—equal to 84,000,000 bushels. This year she starts with a smaller stock on hand than usual, a light crop, and with France as a buyer instead of a seller.

Taking France and England together, their requirements for the next year are estimated at eighteen million quarters—or about 144,000,000 bushels. Where they are to get this vast amount of wheat is a question which begins to trouble and vex them. Both countries look to the United States to make up a large proportion of their deficiency; but they had not then heard that *our* crops were also comparatively light, and that we will have no such quantity to export as during the past twelve months.

By reference to the exports of Breadstuffs to Europe from this country during the past twelve months, we find that we have sent to Great Britain and Ireland 2,358,226 bbls flour and 25,458,819 bushels of wheat, and to the Continent, 142,120 bbls of flour, and 3,452,496 bushels wheat. This, however, was entirely due to the immense crops of 1860. Usually our surplus does not exceed twelve to fifteen million bushels of wheat; and unless prices rule exceedingly high, there is not much prospect at present of even that amount being drawn from this country.

It is probable, however, that our vast resources in corn will be drawn upon to a large extent to supply the deficiency in France and Germany—and that owing to the high price of wheat, its consumption will be less in England, and that of corn greater. It is fortunate for Europe, therefore, that although the supply of wheat is cut short, we will be able to supply it with corn at a reasonable price.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The receipts and shipments of flour, grain, live stock, &c., during the past week were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	43,580	47,188
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	698,659
Corn, bu	[illegible]	794,467
Oats, bu	[illegible]	16,372
Rye, bu	20,591	11,400
Barley, bu	10,594	1,384
Hides, lbs	15,486	204,903
Seeds, lbs	229,014	166
Cut Meats, lbs	34	
Lard, lbs		70,254
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	51,992
Live Hogs, no	[illegible]	2,434
Dressed Hogs, no	4,007	
Beef Cattle, no	3,617	1,036

The following table shows the receipts of leading articles since the 1st of January to date for three years:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
[illegible]	1,351,537	414,589	453,668
[illegible]	12,548,691	9,948,206	5,604,001
[illegible]	20,287,639	14,271,633	4,091,910
[illegible]	1,139,137	1,263,523	955,361
[illegible]	317,555	207,421	147,880
[illegible]	269,089	271,177	311,719
[illegible]	2,382,002	4,399,532	3,912,814
[illegible]	80,377	12,772	20,423
[illegible]	5,525,695	6,792,590	5,430,114
[illegible]	2,158,109	3,953,909	3,075,750
[illegible]	413,025	231,125	287,209
[illegible]	197,083	119,880	90,560
[illegible]	344,133	45,800	20,344
[illegible]	131,648	105,375	53,984

The following table shows the estimated stock of flour and grain in store in this city on the 7th inst., compared with the amounts of the three previous weeks:

	Oct. 7.	Sept. 30.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 16.
[illegible]	9,800	8,259	5,473	7,421
[illegible]	780,689	715,426	652,418	529,138
[illegible]	1,525,605	1,608,811	1,735,893	2,432,118
[illegible]	209,269	197,985	283,774	194,382

An Editor in the Field.

[illegible] Harvey, the Republican candidate ... Governor of Wisconsin, declines, ... editor of the Madison *Argus* ... announces himself an independent ... for the election.

The Fremont Rifle Regiment.

Quartermaster J. H. Peck, of the Fremont Rifle Regiment, Col. Julius White commanding, arrived in this city yesterday from Boonville, Mo., having left that place on Thursday, the 3d. He reports at Boonville, Col. White's two Iowa and two Missouri regiments, under Col. Skelton, acting Brigadier General, a total of some 5,000 men. It was well known at Boonville that Price was retreating to the Arkansas border by the old Warrensburg road, at the head of 18,000 men. The story of McCulloch's death is firmly believed, and it is currently reported that his forces are on the border waiting the approach of Price.

Quartermaster Peck confirms the repeated accounts of the cowardice of the Home Guards, and states that no reliance is placed upon them. Although armed to the teeth, the principal use of their weapons is to commit ravage and outrage upon unoffending persons. The Fremont Regiment and their gallant Colonel, are in the best of health and spirits and eager for battle.

A Frightful Stampede of Cavalry Horses.

The telegraph has already mentioned the frightful stampede of cavalry horses at St. Charles, Mo., on Thursday last. It appears that Col. Merrill's 1st Missouri regiment of horses was on its way to reinforce Fremont, and quartered for the night at St. Charles. About ten o'clock the horses of Capt. Charles Hunt's company became frightened, and broke loose. The panic was shared by the others, and soon fourteen hundred horses, maddened with fear, went rushing over the encampment, treading tents and men into the earth, and creating a scene of unparalleled excitement. Twelve men are known to have been frightfully mangled, and probably fatally.

OUR KENTUCKY LETTER.

Military Affairs in the Old Commonwealth.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 7.

The Washington Agent of the Associated Press is either not a whit better than the specials, or he is so faithful a disciple of Charles Lamb that, like that worthy, he is indisposed to filter away the precious truth on everybody. Even poor, abused, defamed Hanscom, of the *Herald*, comes nearer the truth, at times—for his speculations are often verified by chance—while the Associated Agent's never are. The latter has lately announced that Gen. Anderson is to be superseded by Brigadier General Sherman. The statement has about as much foundation in truth as had the rumor of the death of one J. Davis. Perhaps, as in the latter instance, the statement promulgated ought to be true if it isn't, and there are many reasons, pro and con.

In the absence of a loyal Governor, it is upon the administration of the military department in which the State is included, that the effectiveness of Kentucky in this war depends. We have seen how, in two or three instances, the industry, energy and integrity of the Governors of States have rendered them of more than usual benefit to the Government—how these qualifications in the State Executive have tended to push into the field more than the State's quota of well-officered, well-drilled and disciplined, and well-clothed men. In no State in the Union does more depend on the energetic administration of military affairs, than in Kentucky. Not only are men to be enlisted, but men are to be prevented from enlisting. Not only are men to be hastily but thoroughly fitted out for the field, but there are men to be fought on the field of Kentucky, and that to-day. Kentucky needs at the head of her military department, one who will combine the functions of Governor and commander. The hand that raises in Kentucky should be one who says, "I will take the responsibility."

Gen. Robert Anderson is a humane, kind, Christian gentleman—no nobody doubts that. To prove it he wrote, a few days since, an assurance to one W. W. Haldeman, late proprietor of the *Courier*, the editors of which sheet are—one, in Fort Lafayette, the other, indicted for treason, lying in our common county jail—wrote an assurance to Haldeman that if he returned hither he would not be arrested. Why this should be done no man here knows, save that it was kindness to Haldeman. But does Gen. Anderson fill up the description of the kind of commander we want in Kentucky. His hand is not an iron one. It deals it blows with an open palm. He does not assume the responsibility.

But then neither does Gen. Sherman. Gens. Sherman and Anderson are soldiers. In command of a Department they are either as much out of place as a lawyer in the field, or Gen. Schenck in conducting a railroad train. Gen. Anderson is suited for the field and the field only. He has no administrative qualifications. The unswerving regulations of the army are the only laws whose character he can fully comprehend. He cannot combine the Commandant and Governor. It is as reasonable to expect the lawyer of thirty years' standing to be a good General, as to demand of the soldier of the same lengthy experience, to be a good lawyer. I think Gen. Sherman is too modest a man to wish himself in command in Kentucky. He is fitted to be at the head of a Brigade. It is there that he should be placed. His energy is untiring, resistless and restless. But this energy and his education fit him for the field. Elsewhere his energy would be without direction. It is fortunate that Gen. Sherman is to remain in the field. I have assurances he will head another column than the one present under him, but that there will be no change in this Department other than I have suggested in a former letter.

The eastern division of the State, which has been invaded by Gen. Zollicoffer with about 10,000 men, engages and nearly absorbs public attention. His movements are not understood. They appear to be without aim or purpose. He advances one day and recedes the next. He had advanced on the 1st of the month as far as London, but made a retrograde movement again to Cumberland Gap. Indeed, the movements of both forces, the one under Zollicoffer and that of Buckner, seem to be made only with the intention of robbing and plundering. The bridges over Green river have been destroyed by Buckner as if to practically divide the State, that the southern and defenseless portion may be overrun and the forage and food transported elsewhere. It is not unlikely that all these movements are to distract immediate attention from important points; but it is more than likely that the defences of Tennessee are being advanced into Kentucky. The intention is no doubt to make Kentucky, as Virginia has been for some time past, one masked battery. Will not the southern part of Kentucky subsist the whole army of the South for the winter? Will not it and Virginia provide decent winter quarters? It appears that troops are being moved into the State from the South. There is no doubt of that. The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 30th Sept., which I have at hand, says that "the city was literally alive yesterday with soldiers marching and countermarching. Guns and caissons almost innumerable—

"Rattled o'er the stony street,"

but whether they were coming to or going from the city our readers will hardly care to know, and we don't care to tell."

This and other facts tend to prove, I think, the assertions I have made, and unless the Federal Government shall move soon, the route via Kentucky to the South will be closed by a series of masked batteries as formidable as were those on Manassas Plains.

As an instance of what energy and good common sense will do, I indite the history of a little enterprise undertaken by B. C. Grider of Bowling Green, in this State. Mr. Grider is a son of the present Senator of the Bowling Green District, is about 28, thin, spare and delicate. A month ago he was a prisoner in Buckner's hands, but by some means obtained his release. In a week after, he was in the southern part of the State, near Pikesville, in Monroe county, within six miles of the Tennessee State line, in camp with a few men, without a commission, and no expectations of getting one, having made no efforts to get one, but with something better in that country. Before leaving Louisville he had purchased a wagon load of ammunition, powder and percussion caps. He wanted no other commission in that country. The mountaineers had weapons. The "Lincoln guns" had found their way into that district, but not a grain of "Lincoln powder." He has now been in camp over two weeks, and the uncommissioned Colonel is at the head of a regiment of 1,500 men, composed almost entirely of Tennesseeans from Sumner and Macon counties. Let the reader get the map and look at the position, and he will comprehend the magnitude of the undertaking, and say with me, that delicate young Grider deserves the Colonel's commission which Brig. Gen. Jerry T. Boyle, hearing of this enterprise, has conferred upon him.

FROM KENTUCKY.

CAMP MULDRAUGH, Oct. 7, 1861.

EDS. COMMERCIAL:—A detachment of the Forty-ninth Ohio regiment, Col. Gibson, consisting of twenty-four privates, under command of Major Drake, have just returned from a scouting expedition, with twelve secession prisoners. Three of them were brothers, and they had taken an oath never to be captured by the Federal troops alive; one had taken the oath of allegiance, and under the guise of an Unionist, had been admitted to the Federal camp, and thence carried intelligence of our strength to the rebel camp.

Nine of the number were taken together while threshing wheat—among them the three brothers. They offered no resistance. Major Drake is to be commended for the skillful manner with which he conducted the enterprise.

THE CHEAT MOUNTAIN BATTLE.

Interesting Particulars—Bravery of the Indiana and Ohio Boys.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

CAMP KIMBALL, CHEAT MOUNTAIN SUMMIT, October 2d, 1861.

After twenty-four hours dry weather, it is again raining and growing cold. The fact is, this is the most wretched and miserable country extant. During the past two months it has rained twenty five out of thirty days, and when we consider that the majority of our men are ragged, and still without their winter clothing, it is not at all strange that our hospitals are crowded to excess. Many of the men are sick from exposure to the weather.

In reference to the recent action in this vicinity, after diligent inquiry, I have learned that the number of our forces engaged did not exceed 300, all told, being detachments from the 14th Indiana, Col. Kimball; 24th Ohio, Col. Ammon; and 25th Ohio, Col. Jones; while the enemy actually numbered and advanced on our camp with ten thousand men, including ten pieces of artillery,—their troops being from Tennessee, Arkansas, Georgia and Virginia, under Lee, Rust, Toliver, Anderson, Jackson, Henningsen, and other noted military leaders. Their plans were perfect—two formidable columns advancing on our rear and front at the same time. They cut off all telegraphic communication, and the column in the rear of Camp Kimball had been concealed in the thick timber and laurel for some time, it having been definitely ascertained they contemplated overpowering Col. Ammon's command with a desperate bayonet charge. Unfortunately for the enemy, a portion of their advance attacked our wagon train, which gave the alarm in time to repulse the enemy. Four parties of scouts, absent from our camp at the time, fortunately, with a simultaneous movement, attacked the enemy in the rear of their columns. This unexpected movement on our part confounded the enemy, leading them to suppose that we had been strongly reinforced, with a view to surround them. They beat a hasty retreat, leaving many of their dead and wounded behind, while the path they took through the woods was literally strewn with their arms, blankets, overcoats, letters, cartridge boxes, &c. Over eight hundred blankets alone were picked up along their trail. Captain Coons, of Company G, 14th Indiana, with sixty men, not knowing their force, actually charged on and run a body of twenty-eight hundred Tennesseeans. Instead of Colonel Kimball's command being cut off, and relieved by reinforcements from Elkwater, Kimball was in communication with Elkwater, before the reinforcements dispatched to his assistance had arrived. The actual loss on our side was 5 killed and 11 wounded, while we found where the enemy had buried forty-three of their dead in one pit, while twenty-eight single graves were found in the same vicinity. The woods and ravines in this locality are strewn with their dead, many of their wounded having crawled into the brush and laurel thickets, and died. The carrion crow and buzzard are now feasting on the carcasses of their dead.

While their army was retreating, Henry C. Choate, an old Cincinnati boy, detached on a scout, together with two others from the 6th Ohio, came upon a party of the secesh in a log house, capturing one Lieutenant-Colonel of a Tennessee regiment, two surgeons, two privates, three horses and a mule, the latter being branded "T. A."—Tennessee Army. Choate's party only numbering three men, all told, finding they could not take their prisoners into camp, took the precaution to remove the locks from their guns, liberate the prisoners, and return to camp after spending five days and nights in the mountains, having been cut off from their own camp. Choate frequently lay in ambush when large bodies of the enemy passed within ten and twenty yards of where he was secreted.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A Splendid Achievement of the Ohio Zouaves—"Wood Up" the Battle Cry.

[The following letter is exclusively devoted to the fight which the Piatt Zouaves had with the rebels near Chapmansville, Va. It is distinct from the victorious fight which the command of Lieut. Col. Enyart had with another body of rebels, in the same vicinity.—EDS. CINCINNATI COM.]

CAMP ENYART, KANAWHA, Oct. 2, 1861.

EDS. COM.:—The Zouave Thirty-fourth Regiment, Ohio, have had a chance to show their metal. This was on Wednesday, on Kanawha Gap, near Chapmansville, Va. After marching 42 miles, they came upon the enemy, who were behind breastworks, but could not stand our boys' steady fire, for they retreated in utter consternation, their Col., J. W. Davis, of Greenbrier, Va., (but the traitor is a native of Portsmouth, Ohio,) being mortally wounded. We killed 20, took 3 prisoners, a secesh flag, 20 feet long with FIFTEEN STARS, 4 horses, 1 wagon, 10 rifles (one of which I claim) 12 muskets, and commissary stores (very low.) We lost 3 killed, 9 wounded, one since died. The route of the enemy was complete, although they had a brave, skillful commander, and strong position, with two days' information of our intentions. They fled the moment their commander fell. The fight lasted about 10 minutes opposite the breastworks, but a running fire was kept up previous to that, by the *Bushwhackers* and rebel cavalry for two hours. At every turn of the road over the mountains, they would fire upon our advance men, wheel round, and gallop away. This kind of fight was kept up till we came suddenly upon their breastworks, immediately in line of our entire column. It was made on the side of a knoll, between two mountain sides, the road running between the mountain and knoll on our right, and a small ravine running between the knoll and the mountain on our left. The wily rebel commander had adroitly cut down the brush on the right, placing a force of 100 men on the mountain top on our right, who raked our column from the front to the center. This was to draw our attention from their breastworks. Our men naturally fired upon the rebels on their right, steadily advancing up the road, until within 20 feet of the enemy's works, when the rebels suddenly opened fire, from their right, left and center. The order from Col. Piatt and Lieut. Col. Toland, to flank right and left was immediately responded to by the Zouaves with a hurrah, a Zouave yell, and a cry of "wood up" from Little Red; a dash by our boys upon the enemy's breastworks, above which about 300 rebel heads suddenly appeared, unknown by our men till that moment. They sent a perfect storm of bullets around, over, under, and into our men. A few minutes more and our boys were inside the breastworks, chasing them over the mountains, the enemy running away like cowards as they proved to be. They left 29 dead behind. Their force was 450 infantry and 50 cavalry. Our force was 560.

We buried our three brave dead comrades that night, carried our wounded to the house wherein the rebel Colonel lay, mortally wounded, deserted by all his men but one. Our whole column finally marched into the little town of Chapmansville, formerly headquarters of the enemy, and camped for the night.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

[By Telegraph to the St. Louis Democrat.]

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 7.

Gen. Fremont left this morning, accompanied by his staff and body guard, and followed by long cavalcades of baggage wagons and camp equipage. Gen. McKinstry leaves this afternoon.

We have news from Sedalia to Saturday night. Scouts report that Price is still moving southward from Warrensburg. Mr Cummings, a member of the Convention from Jackson county, on his way to St. Louis, was stopped near Warrensburg by Price, and detained until the army passed through. He says they have an immense force, and are steering for the Arkansas border.

It is reported that the enemy have a detachment of three thousand cavalry hovering in the rear of our forces at Sedalia, with the intention of cutting off communication by rail, and there is a rumor in town this morning that such a force has made its appearance near Tipton. Considerable credence is given to this.

REBEL BARBARITIES.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 8th.]

From Linn Creek the intelligence still is that the rebels are remorselessly sacking and plundering the premises both of Union families and secession residents, to meet the necessities of army subsistence. The entire region for ten miles along the river and seven or eight miles back into the country, in Camden county, is occupied by the enemy, and the property of every inhabitant is taken, with no other limitation than its utility to the marauders. Wagon loads of the booty are daily being conveyed to Lebanon.

In the Southwest, Judge Chenault's bandits are ravaging the border counties and fiendishly maltreating as well as robbing the Union citizens. *Eleven of the latter had been hanged for the crime of being Americans as well as Missourians.* Their sole offence was the expression of Union sentiments.

These everyday incidents, together with the sacking of the Insane Asylum at Fulton, the ransacking of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, and the atrocious system of impressing persons of nearly all ages and conditions into their ranks, fairly indicate the diabolical spirit possessing the rebels. Unless soon and effectually checked, they will convert the lately blooming garden of Missouri into "a waste-howling wilderness." The gratifying symptoms now are that the Union men in unprecedented numbers are rushing to arms in all quarters of the State, to defend their homes from robbery and sacrilege, and that, when furnished the arms they are clamoring for, they will give most zealous aid to the Federal forces in inflicting richly merited punishment upon the invaders.

THE WOUNDED AT LEXINGTON.

The steamboat Emilie arrived at the wharf Sunday about five o'clock P. M., having on board one hundred of the Federal soldiers wounded in the battle of Lexington. They belong principally to the Irish Brigade and Colonel Marshall's Cavalry regiment. The work of removing them to the Military Hospital, at the corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, began Sunday evening, each one being laid upon a mattress and carried by hand, over five hours being occupied in the removal of the whole number. Only one-half were removed on Sunday evening. Full preparations had been made to receive them at the Hospital, and they are now comfortably provided for, and under the most careful nursing and the best medical attendance. Everything is done for them that can minister to their comfort and insure their speedy recovery. Two of the number that left Lexington died before reaching Jefferson City. Their names were Thomas Sullivan, a resident of Kansas City, and J. Meyers, who lived in Jefferson City. Meyers had been wounded in the leg and was supposed to be doing very well, but was taken with lockjaw, which soon resulted fatally. Sullivan had been struck by a cannon ball, one leg being severed from his body.

The physicians who were in attendance on the wounded at the hospital at Lexington, and who accompanied them to the city, are Dr. Parker and his assistant, Dr. Binthardt, of the First Illinois cavalry regiment; Dr. Winer of the Irish Brigade, and Dr. Burgoff of the Thirteenth regiment of infantry.

Dr. Parker states that after the release of the prisoners by Price, nearly all who had been employed as nurses left Lexington, and the wounded and sick suffered a good deal in consequence.

Col. White, who received a desperate wound during the engagement at Lexington, a rifle ball entering his back just below the shoulder, and grazing the spinal column, passing through his neck, is lying at Jefferson City, and is expected to recover.

Interesting from the South.

[Collated from Louisville, Oct. 7.]

There was a fire at the corner of Washington street and Center Alley, Memphis, on Sunday, September 29th, which destroyed $30,000 worth of property. It extended round to Front Row.

The Memphis *Avalanche* has absorbed the *Bulletin*.

Memphis papers of the 30th say 30 cases of Enfield rifles, part of the 50,000 which came into a Southern port some time since, had arrived at Memphis, and are on their way to Columbus. Memphis was literally alive with soldiers.

On the 29th, a Southern Commercial Convention assembled at Macon, Ga. On the 14th the University of Mississippi will be closed for want of patronage.

Jacob Thompson is nominated for Governor of Mississippi. The Pocahontas *Advertiser* says J. C. Hindman has obtained three thousand more men from Arkansas for Hardee's command.

Ex Governor E. Lewis Lowe of Maryland has escaped to Richmond.

Isaac Davenport, Richmond, of the firm of I. & B. Davenport, gave a check for ten thousand dollars, owing to Northern creditors, to the Commissioner.

The Northern Bank of Alabama has suspended specie payment, at the instance of Gov. Moore.

The Nashville merchants have agreed to receive treasury notes at par for debts and goods.

Hardee's command has fallen back to Pittman's Ferry on the Arkansas line.

J. B. Jones, formerly editor of a Philadelphia paper, is Secretary in the War Department at Richmond.

Governor Moore, of Louisiana, has ordered the seizure of all the pork from the New Orleans speculators, who had advanced it to $50 per barrel. The estimated Yankee property in the State of Virginia, under the ban of the sequestration act, amounts to $30,000,000.

The Mobile papers say the defense of the approaches to that city is vigorously going on. The municipal authorities of Mobile are issuing shinplasters in small amounts.

A vessel with a thousand bushels of salt from Laguayra, had its cargo taken from Brazos to Richmond.

A prize schooner was captured near Galveston, recently, with two hundred sacks of coffee and one hundred and fifty thousand cigars.

Nashville papers of the 2d say the heavy rains have carried away the bridges on the East Tennessee Railroad, and delayed mails from Richmond three days.

A Bowling Green correspondent of the Nashville *Union and American* says Buckner is advancing toward the Ohio River, driving the Home Guards before him.

M. J. Wicks, Chairman of the Military Committee of Memphis, says it is desirable that no more cotton or tobacco be shipped there until further orders, and that if planters do not stop shipping, the military authorities will send the cotton back into the country at the owners' expense.

The Fort Smith *Herald* says the Cherokees will furnish three regiments, the Creeks two regiments, and the Seminoles one battalion.

Humphrey Marshall has escaped to the Southern Confederacy.

The Confederate Government has authorized Gen. Winder to arrest all Yankees who may venture there in concern for their former rights of property in the South.

There is the reported arrival of James Ferguson, member of Parliament, and Hon. Wm. Burnlee, of England, at Nashville, Sept. 30th, en route for Richmond.

From Jefferson City.

[Correspondence of the Mo. Republican.]

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 7.

The "Grand Army of the West" has gone, and this city is for the time being left to its own resources and the favoring smile of Divine Providence—not forgetting Brigadier General Thomas L. Price.

Generals Fremont and McKinstry, together with one regiment of cavalry and the body-guard, took up their line of march at noon to-day, and will join the advance guard as rapidly as possible.

General Fremont, although not prepared as he wished, will go forward rapidly, and, if possible, will push on after Price and his followers, nor stop until he drives him into the Mississippi river, or bring him to bay and fight it out.

The men are all enthusiasm, and have but one fear, and that is that Price will not show fight, but scatter; and in this both men and officers agree. There is a hope, however, that the high stage of water in all the streams in Price's line of march will impede his movements to such an extent as to allow Fremont's command to come up to them, and then settle the matter by a pitched battle.

From the best information, Fremont will be able to concentrate at Sedalia not less than 35,000 men, together with one hundred pieces of artillery. With this large quantity of big guns, and the large number of cavalry in command; Price's movements must be rapid indeed if he is not caught.

Many persons believe the movements of Price are peculiar and significant, and think them associated with some rebel scheme that embraces an attack of Pillow on Cairo and Cape Girardeau.

Intelligence has been received that Price's army has been greatly reduced by the departure of numberless squads of rebels to their homes; that various bands have dispersed through the State and are now at Tuscumbia, Russellville, Brassito, Versailles, Stringtown, California, Lookout, Jimtown, Adams' Mill, and other places. They are scattered all through the woods, and many of them who were at Lexington have crossed the river and are in Boone and Callaway counties.

A letter received here from the Southwest states that a large number of slaves are being constantly forwarded by their masters into Arkansas and Texas, as they have recently been in the Northern and Western part of this State, and it is said that there are not now much more than half as many slaves in Missouri as there were at the time of South Carolina's secession.

In Stone county, one Thomas Millikin, a violent rebel, who had been with McCulloch at the battle of Wilson's Creek, on the 9th ult., murdered his wife, because he suspected her of giving information of secession movements to Union men, and that in a fit of frenzy, he afterwards killed two of his children, and then escaped to Arkansas.

The Civil War in Kentucky.

[From the Louisville Democrat, Oct. 7.]

There can be no doubt that the redoubtable Zollicoffer has retreated again to the Gap. His only object in entering the State was to obtain supplies for his army. He took salt from the Clay County Works, and paid for it in Confederate Scrip. From the farm of Judge Murphy, near Manchester, he took all the beef cattle fit to butcher, and shot the cows. In various neighborhoods his "rips" entered houses, ripped up feather beds, and carried off blankets, quilts, &c.

The death of Jas. S. Chelsmanjie confirmed by news from Lexington. He invaded his native county, Wayne, at the head of a company he had recruited in Tennessee. He was met near Pulaski by a detachment of Colonel Hoskins' company, and routed, being shot in the shoulder and right breast. His law partner was among the killed. Several rebels were killed.

On the 3d, one hundred and sixty refugee Union men, representing various Home Guard organizations in Christian county, Ky., arrived in Evansville, having effected their escape from prowling bands of rebels by going through bridle paths. On their arrival, having had nothing to eat for thirty-six hours, they were provided with abundant food by the citizens, a supper being set for them in the market house. They will all enlist immediately in the United States service.

Hardin Helm has only two or three hundred men in his command, instead of so many thousand; and the thieving squads sent out by Buckner to forage upon Greenville, Spottsville and Madisonville, have not exceeded two or three hundred in number. Buckner has no means of transportation, not having more than a dozen wagons in his train.

Steam Frigate Wabash.

QUARANTINE, Staten Island, Oct. 8.—The U. S. steam frigate Wabash is now passing here, bound in.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The frigate Wabash arrived from Charleston bar, which she left on the evening of the 3d. She received five or six shots below water lines during the action at Hatteras Inlet. She comes here to have some repairs to her hull and machinery. She will sail again in a week or ten days.

The Roanoke, Vandalia and Flag were off Charleston.

Decision in Admiralty.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 8.—In the Admiralty Court this forenoon, Judge Ware delivered an able opinion, condemning the British schooner Wm. Arthur, before reported seized, on the ground that she intended to run the blockade.

THE LATEST NEWS.

NO NEW MOVE IN THE WAR.

Grand Review of Our Troops.

CONFEDERATES MOVING WEST.

Gen. Scott vs. Napoleon Bonaparte.

HE OPPOSES MOBILIZATION.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS ALL UNION

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, October 8, 1861.

A grand review was had to-day, on the plain east of the Capitol, of all that portion of our forces on this side of the Potomac. Beside Gen. McClellan and staff, the President, Secretary Seward, Prince de Joinville, Generals Blenker, McDowell, Sickles and Hooker, with a large crowd on foot, horseback and in carriages were present. It was a complete holiday in some of the Departments.

Uintah Valley, which Brigham Young meant to settle with his saints, has been made an Indian reservation. It is the most fertile valley in Utah.

Joseph E. Streeter has been appointed Associate Justice of the Nebraska Supreme Court.

It has been ascertained that not more than 5,000 rebels have been detached for service in the West from the Potomac army.

Gen. McClellan has long been desirous of having the army organized into large *corps de armee*, and has decided upon the commanders, of whom McDowell and Franklin are two. But Gen. Scott opposes the plan, saying that we had not any such thing in Mexico. Napoleon, and all great European commanders, have so divided their armies to facilitate transmission of orders and make large bodies of troops more manageable.

The privateer McRae, lately from New Orleans, commanded by Lieut. Hiegher, late of our navy, has probably gone to the Mediterranean.

A rebel Lieutenant, with thirteen horses and a large quantity of forage, was captured by a detachment of Gen. Keyes's Brigade, to-day. He run the underground mail between Maryland and Virginia.

FROM QUINCY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

QUINCY, October 8, 1861.

The detention of the St. Joseph train, last night, was not caused by rebels, but by a freshet in the Platte River, which injured the new bridge and caused a detention of nine hours. The train arrived here at four o'clock this morning. The river here has raised about five feet since the late rains. This makes a first rate depth for boats, but the business does not keep pace with the increased facilities.

Colonel Philip St. George Cooke, of the 2nd U. S. Dragoons, direct from Salt Lake City, arrived from St. Joseph this morning, accompanied by his wife and daughter. He left his force of six hundred regulars at Fort Leavenworth.

The 50th regiment, Col. Bane, is still in camp here. There is a hitch of some sort about its movements, though the base is not made public. To-day a reorganized credence that its organization had fallen through, and that it was to be parcelled out by the State authorities to fill up other skeleton regiments, but this is denied this evening.

The train from the west is again behind time, to-night, but probably on account of further repairs at the Platte River bridge.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, October 8, 1861.

A deserter from Gen. Pillow's forces at Columbus, Ky., arrived here this morning. He reports the total rebel force there as 40,000, commanded by Gen. A. S. Johnson. They are fortifying the town on all sides, in anticipation of an attack from our troops. They have a large quantity of cannon of all sizes. Gens. Polk, Pillow and Cheatham are there in command of divisions. They are planning an attack on Paducah.

The gunboat New Era reached here to-day from St. Louis. She goes to Mound City to receive her armor.

The expedition which left Bird's Point, yesterday, went only to Charleston, and will probably return to-morrow.

A member of Company K, 11th Illinois, was killed to-day while attempting to break guard.

The Grand Jury, to-day, refused to find a bill against Kelly, the correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, who shot Dr. Patterson in an affray at this place some weeks ago.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, October 8, 1861.

Henry Laughlin, arrested in Chicago for appropriating a portion of the Farmers' Bank bills entrusted to Col. Mulligan, arrived here to-day, and was handed over to the Provost Marshal.

A negro servant attached to the Seventh Missouri Regiment was arrested to-day for rape on a white woman, on the Arsenal grounds.

The Provost Marshal is arresting keepers of disreputable houses, and breaking them up as public nuisances.

Several officers have been arrested for failing to return to their regiments, by Gen. Fremont's order.

Work has been suspended on several contracts for army supplies ordered for this Department, on account of a report from Washington that Fremont's contracts will not be recognised.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 8th.—Returns of the election are coming in very slowly, but all received show a heavy Union majority. It is impossible, however, to give anything decisive till to-morrow.

ZANESVILLE, O., Oct. 8.—Jewett's (dem.) majority in the city is 37, a loss of 104 as compared with his vote for Congress last fall.

IOWA.

MUSCATINE, Oct. 8th.—Bloomington township, including Muscatine city, gives a Republican majority as follows: Kirkwood for Governor, 47; Needham, Lieut. Governor, 39; Lowe, Supreme Judge, 43; Township "Seventy six" gives 19 Democratic majority on State ticket. Kirkwood's majority in Muscatine county estimated at 1,350.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8th.—Returns of the elections to-day are incomplete, but if reports from Washington and elsewhere are correct, the "People's" candidates are elected.

From Washington.

[Special to the N. Y. Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Brigadier General Graham has been ordered to appear before Judge Merrick, to-day, for contempt of court. It is alleged that he forced a soldier into the ranks after he had been discharged by the court.

A private of one of the Pennsylvania Regiments was killed by the accidental discharge of a musket this morning.

The Cavalry and Artillery Regiments are marching to Capitol Hill, where they will be reviewed to-day.

Everything is quiet along the lines.

The powerful rain last night made sad havoc in some of the camps.

Eighteen batteries and 6,400 cavalry were reviewed to-day.

A rebel mail carrier was arrested to-day in one of the Potomac counties. A large number of letters were seized.

Three of our surgeons, released prisoners from Richmond, arrived here to-day.

The Government, which has had the management of the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, have restored it to the control of the Company.

As Campbell's battery was returning from the review to-day, some shells exploded in the box of a gun carriage, on which three cannoniers were seated, badly injuring them.

Secretary Cameron left this morning for Pittsburgh, to thoroughly inspect the cannon foundry there with a view to promote an increased supply.

According to a telegram from Gen. Rosecrans, he will be able to sustain himself against the combined forces of Floyd and Lee. The Administration will accord him and Gen. Frеmont all the support their positions require.

Commissioner Dole's Report on the Kansas Indians.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Dole, has returned from his official visit to the Indian tribes in Kansas and Nebraska. He was received by them with gladness. They sought every opportunity to express to him their friendliness to the United States. He conversed with the returned Kansas officer who took part in the battle of Springfield, and who informed him that no separately organized Indian forces were with the rebels on that occasion, but that a comparatively few of the half-breeds only were in the ranks of the enemy. The efforts of the rebels to array the Indians against the United States, so far as the Commissioner could learn, was attended only with partial success. The Indians, as a class, are disposed to be friendly, but those who are in hostility have been coerced to this course by the rebels. No doubt is entertained that it would require no persuasion to raise a large Indian force in Kansas and Nebraska, to operate against those who may be brought into the field by the rebels.

Col. Ahna Restored—Fremont's Commissions Repudiated.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The President has restored Col. Ahna to the command of the Indiana Legion, from which he was dismissed by a court martial in St. Louis, and has restored him to his pay as well as his rank.

None of Gen. Fremont's commissions are recognized by the President, and they are therefore rendered worthless. Mr. Gurley, M. C., who has been active in organizing Western regiments, was in some embarrassment at Washington on learning this, but the President has indorsed or promises to indorse his acts.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamers Norwegian and the City of Washington.

INTERESTING DETAILS OF NEWS.

FARTHER POINT, Oct. 8.—The steamship Norwegian, from Liverpool 26th via Londonderry 29th September, has arrived off Farther Point.

The Paris *Patrie* denies, but the English journals reassert, that France and Spain intend an intervention in the affairs of Mexico. The London *Times* says the intervention is with the full concurrence of the American Government.

It is asserted that in consequence of recent events in Japan, the English vessels of war on the China station have been ordered to Jeddo.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, in speaking at a dinner in Hertfordshire, reviewed the general aspect of foreign and domestic relations. Italy, he said, had become a great nation. He took Mr. Roebuck's view of Austria, and complimented Earl Russell for his conduct of the foreign department. Sir Edward said he had long foreseen the rupture in America, and he thought it would tend to happy results, both for the safety of Europe and for other reasons. The breaking up of the American Republic was not a failure of Democracy. Any other form of government would have equally failed in keeping together sections of a community so geographically vast and with interests so antagonistic to each other.

The issue of notices for the adoption of short time in the Lancashire mills was daily becoming more general, and under these circumstances spinners and manufacturers were showing increased confidence to abstain from pressing their goods on the market till prices shall have attained a point in some degree commensurate with the rise in the value of the raw material.

The *Times*, in its city article, attributes the continued decline in the funds to feelings of disquiet as to the prospects of the operative classes in Manchester during the coming winter, and the influence which a partial suspension of the cotton trade may have upon the revenue.

LONDON—The funds continued to droop under considerable realizations. Consols declined ⅛ on the 25th. The discount market showed increasing ease. The general rate was 3 per cent., but choice bills were done at 3¾. Mexican securities continued buoyant and advancing, owing to the contemplated intervention.

The following is a summary of the news sent out by the City of Washington from Liverpool, 25th:

GREAT BRITAIN—The Great Eastern was less damaged than was at first represented. She will repair at Milford, and resume the service between Liverpool and New York.

The *Times* thinks the Emperor of Russia's letter good and appropriate, and more acceptable to America than advice from any other power, but obviously the advice will not be taken by a proud and obstinate people, and more blood must flow before the counsels of St. Petersburg will be listened to.

Further correspondence from Dr. Russell is published. In one letter he says he has no doubt whatever of the ultimate power of the Northern and Western States to subjugate the seceded States, if they put forth all their strength.

The London *Post* publishes the terms of a treaty between England, France and Spain for immediate intervention in the affairs of Mexico. There is no intention of waging territorial war, but the combined naval force of the three powers will occupy the principal ports on the Gulf, and will sequestrate the customs of revenue at such ports, retaining one-half and paying the rest to the Mexican Government. If Mexico sets the allied powers at defiance, an effectual blockade will be instantly established.

FRANCE.—The *Constitutionel* officially announces that the Washington Government has not authorized its agents in Europe to make military engagements, and that officers accepting service under that Government will therefore act on their own responsibility.

ITALY.—Active negotiations are going on between Paris and Turin, relating to guarantees for the spiritual independence of the Pope, if Rome should become the capital of Italy.

A diplomatic rupture between Italy and Spain is anticipated, if Spain should still refuse to deliver up the archives of the Neapolitan Consulate.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The *Times* announces that the illness of the Pope is much more serious than any heretofore. Advices say that there is much danger of his life.

Look Out for Squalls near Cheat Mountain.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Oct. 6.—It is the opinion of officers that the rebel army, which last week moved up the Potomac, has passed over the mountains into Western Virginia, or returned back on the mountains, as it has not been seen for several days past. Everything has been quiet along our lines to-day.

Buoyancy of the Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The excitement in the stock market is at fever heat, this afternoon, and a further rise of 1@2 per cent. has been established. There is a strong demand for all securities. The buoyancy is greater than that preceding the battle of Bull Run. No second board was held, and no reliable quotations can be given.

The Firing Heard at Darnestown.

DARNESTOWN, Oct. 5th.—The firing heard yesterday at Conrad's Ferry, was from an attack by a body of rebels, and our responses to their guns.

Downer's Genuine

BOSTON KEROSENE,

At Reduced Prices,

AT NOBLE'S

LAMP & OIL EMPORIUM,

175 Lake Street.

oc7-g310-1mnet

LAMPS! LAMPS!

KEROSENE

And Fluid Lamps.

A NEW VARIETY JUST OPENING FOR THE FALL TRADE. TERMS EXCLUSIVELY CASH.

C. L. NOBLE,

175——Lake Street——175

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada issue through bills of lading from the West to Liverpool ... [illegible]

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A Tidy Protestant Girl for general housework in a small family. One that is a good Cook and can come well recommended, can find a good and permanent place by inquiring at Room No. 8, 131 Lake street, Telegraph Building.

WANTED—A Situation as Book-Keeper or out-side Clerk in a Commission House, or to solicit consignments in the country. Address "Commission," Box 3126, Chicago P. O.

WANTED—By a respectable young man, a situation as Coachman or family servant or would take a place in a store as Porter. Is a native of Sweden. Can be heard of at MRS. BATES' Office, 171 Washington street. Has been four years in last place.

WANTED—By a good tenant, a small House on the South Side, at a low rent. Wabash avenue preferred. Address P. O. Box 4010, giving size of House, rent, location, &c.

WANTED—A good Cook, Washer and Ironer; also, a girl to do Chamber Work and take care of children. Family small. Good reference required. Apply at 362 West Lake street, opposite Union Park.

BOARD WANTED—Two single gentlemen and a gentleman and his wife wish to find a pleasant place to board, either in a private family or boarding-house, where they can have the comforts of a home. The family must be sociable and agreeable, and strong enough in Union sentiments to do their part in preserving harmony in the household and make all feel contented and at home, having but one family in the house. The house must be pleasantly and conveniently situated, having all the modern improvements. Well furnished, also in the parlor, &c. &c. South Side, north of Jackson street, preferred. To any one who can fulfill the above requirements and give unexceptionable references, we will give the best of references in return, and will be happy to make a home with them. Address Box 1950, giving name, number, street and references.

WANTED—A good Tinman wanted. Can have steady work all winter if suits. Apply at 71 Lake street.

WANTED—To Rent, a small Dwelling House in a pleasant neighborhood, for which about $150 per year will be paid. Address Box 1764 Chicago Post Office.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE A Stock of STAPLE GOODS,

Of from twelve to twenty thousand dollars, for half cash or notes that are equivalent, and half in productive unincumbered property, at fair prices. These goods do not get out of fashion, do not rust or fade. Do not run out of sizes, nor require sorting up. The House is in first-rate credit and doing a good paying business, with a good set of customers. None need apply who cannot comply with the terms. Address with real name and description and cash prices of property, Box 4255.

TO PRINTERS.—For Sale, one of Gordon's New Franklin Job Presses, size 10x15 medium. Price $150. A BARGAIN. Also, for sale a Cabinet of Type, and other material to match. Sold on account of sickness, and a desire to quit the business. Call at 24 Custom House Place, one door from Post Office, or address for a few days, "Card Printer," Tribune Office, Chicago.

HOUSE TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A new House, medium size, with modern improvements, very desirably situated, on the South Side, near Michigan avenue, with the Furniture throughout. None but cash purchasers need apply. Address Post Office Box 2858.

TO RENT—A three-story Brick Dwelling House on Michigan avenue, north and adjoining the Richmond House. Very cheap until May 1, 1862. Apply to REES & SLOCUM, 96 Dearborn street.

TO RENT—The International Dining Saloon, lately occupied by Matt Conley, in the rear of Kingsbury Block, on Couch Place, between Clark and Dearborn streets, all ready fitted up and well calculated for a first-class Saloon and Restaurant. Also, two first class Stores, Nos. 111 and 113 Randolph street. Apply to D. W. MITCHELL, Room No. 1 Kingsbury Block.

LOST—On Sunday, the sixth, a Black and Tan Terrier Dog, with a wire-chain Collar. Answers to the name of "BUNTY." The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the Dog to No. 65 Rush street, corner of Ohio street.

LOST—A black beaver Business Coat in going from the Post Office ... street to corner of Jackson. Coat contained notes and accounts of no value to any one except the owner. Whoever will return the same to the store of H. GINDLEY & CO. at 248 State street, or Tribune Office, will be suitably rewarded.

BOARDING.—A pleasant suit of rooms and two single rooms, with board, can be obtained at 268 Wabash avenue. Also, a few day boarders desired.

JAMES B. BRADWELL, a resident of Cook County for the last twenty-six years, is a candidate for County Judge at the ensuing November Election. His platform is: Down with Party—Down with Traitors—Enforce the Laws—Support the Constitution, and Maintain the Union.

HORSE, CHAISE AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—For sale, a fine horse, sound and kind, has never any objection to saddle or in the harness. The Chaise and harness are in good condition and perfect repair. The whole will be sold separately or together, or, if purchasers, at low figures, as the owner has no further use for them. Inquire at 86 Lake street, or of E. G. WILDER, 52 Clark street, back part of office.

CANDLES.—Grocers and others in want of BARRETT'S STEARIC LIGHTS, Will find them by applying to J. L. PATTERSON, Purchasing Agent, I. C. R. R. Office, Room No. 5, third story Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street.

GREAT INDUCEMENT.—Two valuable city lots, northwest corner Reuben and Hubbard streets, West Side, Chicago, will be exchanged for a stock of Drugs and Medicines on favorable terms. Apply at Dr. HITCHCOCK'S Drug Store, 327 State street.

BOX MAKERS OR CARPENTERS.—Wanted two Box Makers, or handy Carpenters, at Steam Mill, No. 98 North Franklin street, to whom steady work will be given if they suit.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

A handsome Gothic House, furnished, and grounds tastefully improved, with good Barn, &c., stock of Winter's Wood, and a fine Cow. If desired a large part of the purchase sum can remain for three or four years, at six per cent. interest. Located within easy walk of the Horse Cars, on Hyde Park Special Train, just south of city limits, and in full view of the Lake. Apply to EDWARD C. CLEAVER, Real Estate Broker, 55 Clark street, (up stairs.)

THE UNDERSIGNED IS DESIROUS of finding a good location for a Grist Mill where Farmers would be willing to subscribe a few dollars each to have a Mill located in their vicinity. Is a Practical Miller of long experience, and is confident that he can make it an object for Farmers desirous of having a mill handy to their localities. For further information address "Miller," P. O. Box 3298. C. BROWN, Chicago.

SHIP BUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING.—The undersigned, recently proprietor of the well known Shipyard at Milwaukee, having permanently located himself at this point, in the above business, is now prepared to enter into contract for vessel building and repairing, on terms satisfactory to those who may feel it to their interest to give him a liberal share of their patronage. Office and Yard foot of Rivard street. J. M. JONES.

LATEST IMPORTATIONS. NEW DRESS GOODS, Figured Alapacas, Embroid'ed Repts, OTTOMAN VALOURS, &c., The New Black and White Goods for Dresses and Raglans, Shawls to Match. BY EXPRESS: BALMORAL SKIRTS, A Splendid Variety. A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 Lake St.

DAY, ALLEN & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, AND TEA DEALERS, 69 South Water street, CHICAGO, ILL.

I. C. DAY. W. T. ALLEN. S. P. FARRINGTON.

250 hhds. N. O. Sugar,
250 " P. R. Sugar,
750 bbls. Refined Sugar,
600 " Syrups,
100 " N. O. Molasses,
1500 bags Rio Coffee,
150 " O. G. Java Coffee,
600 chests Tea,
200 boxes Tobacco,
250 bbls. Smoking Tobacco,
250 kegs Chewing Tobacco.

In store, and with a general assortment of Woodware and Side Goods, including everything wanted by first-class Grocers, for sale at LOWEST market rates by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 69 South Water street.

THROUGH TICKETS TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND Regular Weekly Line of first-class Ocean Steamers, SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec. Freight shipped on through bills of lading. Send for further information to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 13 Lake street, Chicago. WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.

Wanted.

WANTED—An American Girl to do the general housework of a small family. No other need apply. Call at 144 West Adams street.

WANTED.—A small tract of Land or Farm, from 40 to 80 acres; must have some timber and water, 20 to 50 miles of Chicago; cheap for cash. Address THOMAS G. COOK, post paid, Post Office.

WANTED—Board in a private christian family by a gentleman, wife, and little boy. Terms must be low. Address "Boarding," Tribune Office.

WANTED—A suite of rooms, suitable for a first-class Dentist's Office, furnished or not, in a central private residence. Address P. O. Box 4115.

WANTED.—Two gentlemen wish to obtain Board in a private family where there are no other boarders. Wabash or Michigan Avenue preferred. Price not much of an object if they can find a place to suit. Please address Post Office Box 2937.

CANVASSERS WANTED.—Smart men can earn Thirty Dollars a week. Apply to VIRTUE & CO., 119 Lake Clark street, Chicago. WALTER F. COTTLE, North Western Agent, Post Office Box 2470.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR The Sixteenth Regiment of UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Applications can be made every day at the Regimental Head Quarters, No. 161 Dearborn street, near the Post Office, or at 125 West Randolph street. Anybody procuring an able-bodied Recruit will receive Two Dollars. A. J. SLEMMER, Major 16th Infantry, Superintendent Regt. Recruiting.

SADDLE AND HARNESS Makers Wanted. GOOD WAGES AND STEADY EMPLOYMENT. TURNER & SIDWAY, No. 2 Randolph street, Chicago.

To Rent.

TO RENT.—A large Cottage House on Michigan Avenue near Monroe street. It has ten rooms, gas, water, baths, etc. To be leased with furniture. Apply to HOSMER & PECK, 116 Randolph street.

TO RENT—The large Brick Packing House or Warehouse, 86 by 120 feet, four floors, just below Rush street Bridge. Also, frame Warehouse adjoining, 30 by 60 feet; both lots having river front. Also, two first-class Brick, and one Frame Dwelling, near corner of Pine and Michigan streets. Inquire of W. B. SAMPSON, or of the subscriber, No. 15 Court House. B. CARPENTER.

TO RENT—A large two story East front. House on Michigan Avenue, south of 12th St. House has fourteen rooms, with gas, water, bath-room, &c. There is a good yard and barn on premises. Inquire of Keith, Faxin & Co., 43 and 47 Lake St., or of Wiley Bro's & Co., corner Randolph and Lasalle streets.

TO RENT—With immediate possession—A Store with Dwelling over it, eligibly located in the West Division, suitable for a Lager Beer Saloon or Retail Grocery. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Also, Building Lots to lease, eligibly located in the West Division. Also, Land suitable for garden purposes. Apply to J. P. NORTON, 100 Washington street, Room No. 6.

BANKING ROOMS TO RENT—The corner Store in Portland Block, about to be vacated by the Mechanical Bakery Company, together with the adjoining Store, formerly occupied by the New York Marble Company, are offered for rent on favorable terms. These stores, originally designed for banking use, contain the most costly and best constructed vaults in the city, private offices, &c. A temporary partition now divides them, which may be removed. They are offered only to Bankers. For terms apply to J. M. PARKER, Room No. 8, Portland Block.

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS

To Rent—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 114 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A Horse, Carryall and Harness. The horse is a first class one; the carryall is nearly new and the harness good. Will be sold very low. Apply to or address S. V. R. HICKCOX, editorial office Chicago "Tribune."

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 231 Wabash avenue. The house was well built, and is in good order. The lot is a pleasant part of the city, and is the highest point of ground in the South Division. Address L. HOBBITER, Lake Forest.

COAL BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The Fixtures and trade of an Old and Well-Established Coal Business, Well located for wholesale and retail trade, can be bought at a reasonable price. Address Post Office Box 3423.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Two front rooms with board, can be had at No. 121 State street, second house north of Madison street. Also, a few day boarders wanted.

BOARDING.—One or two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, can find good rooms and board, at moderate prices, by applying at the brick house, No. 84 Adams street.

A LADY AND GENTLEMAN or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, by applying at 274 Indiana street. Also, a couple of day boarders.

BOARDING.—A gentlemen and his wife, or two gentlemen, wishing board in a large and pleasant room in a central location, will find such by applying at 99 Lasalle street, corner of Washington, opposite the Court House Square.

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 49 Van Buren street, third door east of State street.

BOARDING.—Board with pleasant rooms, suitable for accommodating gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, may be obtained at 233 and 235 South Clark street. It is also a convenient location for day boarders, as it is only a few moments' walk from the Post Office.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen and families can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 69 Michigan avenue. Also, a few day boarders. References exchanged.

Candidates.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE.—William T. Barron offers himself as a candidate for the office of County Judge at the ensuing November election, and respectfully solicits the suffrages of his fellow citizens.

A. E. BISHOP offers himself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY CLERK at the ensuing November election.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—Andrew Aken offers himself as a candidate for the office of County Judge at the ensuing November election.

A. JUDSON HIGGINS is a candidate for County Clerk at the ensuing November election. Justice, Liberty and Economy.

Lost.

LOST—On Monday, the 7th inst., a Wallet containing a small amount of money, and papers of no value but to the owner. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the "Tribune" Office. THOS. MARSTON, Jr.

STRAYED—From John McGowan, 112 West Lake St. (Bakery) in this city, Oct. 5th, a Bay Horse with a scar on the right hind leg, 8 years old. Any one finding the same will be liberally rewarded.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A dark bay Gelding Colt, three years old last Spring, between six and seven weeks ago. Said Colt has long legs, a large white spot in forehead, heavy mane and tail, tail cut a little short. Whoever will return the same or give information where he may be found will be liberally rewarded. WM. KIRK, Summit, Cook County, Ill.

$25 REWARD.—Information wanted of WILLIAM WINTER, who arrived in Milwaukee from England in August, 1856. Worked as a Carpenter in Prairie du Chien in September, 1857, afterwards lived near Bellevue, Iowa. Was last heard of in McGregor, Iowa, February, 1858; was then about twenty-one years of age, and five feet six inches in height. The above reward will be paid to whoever can give information where he can be found, if alive or sufficient evidence of death, to EDWARD HODDIS, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, ASTEN & CO., 187 South Water-st., Chicago. E. E. CLARK & CO., 126 Broad street, New York. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Bags of Every Description.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with dispatch. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c. ☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY, 275 SOUTH WATER STREET.

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eighths, printed to order of any desired pattern. HAM SACKS—Every size used. GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels. Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO., HOPE COTTON MILLS, Pittsburgh, Penn., MANUFACTURERS OF Seamless Grain Bags, AND OF OSNABURGS, 30 inches to 60 inches wide. ☞ We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

FALL AND WINTER OPENING.—Miss A. E. Williams will open her Fall and Winter ... [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion.............0
One Square, each subsequent day (in $2)
One Square, two weeks, (or $7.00)
One Square, one month, (in $12.00)
One Square, three months, (or $25.00)
One Square, six months, (in $30.00)
One Square, one year

☞ Schedule of Prices for more space than a Square can be seen at the Counting Room.

☞ All transient Advertisements to be paid in advance.

☞ All changes charged of thirty cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

$1.00 per Square, each week, for first ...
2.00 per Square for each subsequent month
26.00 per Square for one year

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, CHICAGO, ILL.

GENTEEL FURNITURE, CROCKERY WARE, CIGARS, &c. AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9th, at 9½ O'CLOCK, At their salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street, Opposite the Tremont House.

NEW FURNITURE, PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS, Bedsteads, Dressing Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, &c. AT AUCTION, BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. ON WEDNESDAY OCT. 9, AT 9½ O'CLOCK A.M. At their Salesroom 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street, Opposite the Tremont House.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Will sell AT AUCTION, Thursday, Oct. 10th, Friday, Oct. 11th, A Large and Attractive Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Wool Hats, Buck Gloves, Domestic Goods, &c., At their Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street, Opposite the Tremont House.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Will hold their next regular Boot and Shoe sale to the trade, On Thursday, Oct. 10th, at 9½ o'clock, At their salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street, (Opposite the Tremont House.) Country merchants dealing in shoes will find it to their advantage to attend our regular sales. The goods will compare favorably in quality and style with wholesale stock in the city. All fall goods without reserve. Terms Cash. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 82 Lake street. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, B. W. Bedsteads, Bureaus, &c., AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, Oct. 10th, at 9½ o'clock, will be sold at our salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, a large assortment of Furniture, &c., consisting of PARLOR FURNITURE—Sofas, Corner and Side Whatnots, Rosewood Parlor Suite, in Brocatelle, Mahogany and Marble Top Tables, Book Cases, Card Tables. BEDROOM FURNITURE—Oak, Walnut and Mahogany Chamber Suits, with Marble Tops, Dressing Bureaus, Wardrobes, French and Cottage Bedsteads, Cane Seat Chairs and Rockers, Lounges, Mattresses. DINING ROOM—Oak and Walnut Extension Tables and Chairs. MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—Hat Trees, Piano Stools, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Stoves, &c. &c. Sale positive and without reserve. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

16 CRATES CROCKERY AT AUCTION.—On FRIDAY, October 11th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, SIXTEEN CRATES of the best quality of WHITE CROCKERY, Consisting of a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT In lots to suit the trade. N. B.—The above is in addition to the 20 Crates now on the way, of which notice will be given when they arrive. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER. LANTERNS, MIRRORS, BLACKING, KEROSINE OIL LAMPS, Coffee Mills, Pails, Measures, &c. At Auction by Catalogue on Friday, Oct 11th, at 9½ o'clock, will be sold without reserve at our salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, a large invoice of Lanterns, Brass Hand Lamps, Kerosine Oil Lamps, Coffee Mills, large and small Blacking, Gas Stoves, Tacks, Looking Glasses, Barrel Covers, Half-Bushels, Tin Ware, Wooden Bowls, Cedar Pails, one fourth bbl. Pails, Camp Kettles, Sheet Iron Pans, &c., &c. GILBERT, SAMPSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, ITALIAN MARBLE VASES, Marble and Alabaster Statuary, Rich Silver Ware, Bohemian Glassware, China and Rich Fancy Ornaments, at Auction. On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, October 15th and 16th, commencing in the afternoon at 2½ and evening at 7½ o'clock each day, at our rooms, No. 82 LAKE STREET. The above comprises a large and valuable stock of pure White Italian Statuaries, viz: Sappho, by Pradier; Dancing Girl; Canova's Diana; Three Graces; Venus and Adonis; Boy with Birds; Psyche and Cupid; Diana and Endymion; Diana of Gabies; Flowers by Pradier, And other Groups. FANCY ORNAMENTS. Valuable Vases of all sizes, and every variety of style and ornament. Pure White, Alabaster and other Marble Ornaments in great variety, embracing many rare and beautiful designs never before seen in this country. RICH SILVER-PLATED WARE. Tea Setts, elegantly engraved; Castors with the cut Bottles; Cake Baskets, Wine Setts, Salvers, Flower Vases, Goblets and Cups, Spoons, Forks, Ice Pitchers, and a great variety of other articles. BOHEMIAN GLASS AND CHINA WARE. Cut and Engraved Setts of Decanters, Liquor Setts, Toilet Bottles and Finger Bowls, Rich Vases, Tea Setts, Lemonade Setts, Claret Jugs, Cologne, Goblets, Holders, Card Receivers, Rich China Vases, and all pieces including a superb variety of other rich and valuable goods. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine the above beautiful assortment and attend the sale. The stock will be on exhibition on MONDAY, and in the evening prior to the sale; and all will positively be sold without reserve. Catalogues will be ready on the day of sale. Seats will be furnished for Ladies attending. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY S. NICKERSON. Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK, THROUGHOUT THE SEASON, Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods; Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade. Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON, Chicago, Aug. 23d, 1861.

AUCTION SALE by S. Nickerson, No. 224 LAKE STREET. On MONDAY, Oct. 7th, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9th, FRIDAY, Oct. 11th, at 9½ o'clock A. M. Cloths, Undershirts and Drawers, Wool Socks. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE. No. 107 Dearborn Street, HUGH ALEXANDER. Regular sales of all kinds of Goods twice a week—Tue days and Fridays. Consignments solicited.

BITTER WINE OF IRON. BITTER WINE OF IRON. BITTER WINE OF IRON. A COMBINATION OF Iron, Sherry Wine and Peruvian Bark. Forming the most POWERFUL TONIC, POWERFUL INVIGORATOR. Powerful Digestive Cordial known, everybody approves of it, it is used with certain success in all cases of General Debility, strengthening the system, greatly giving tone to the digestive organs ... Prepared only, and sold by SMITH & DWYER, Druggists and Chemists, 94 Lake st., opposite Tremont House.

PEACHES, PLUMS, &c., To be had all the year round, AT SUMMER PRICES. VAN SCHAACK, 47—State Street—47 SIGN OF THE GOLDEN TEAKETTLE. Has a large stock of FRUIT JARS FOR 1861, IN GLASS, EARTHEN AND TIN. Jelly Pots, Enamelled Preserve Kettles, &c. Excellent Sealing Wax for sealing up the Jars. ☞ General dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown. (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships: CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH, CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO, CITY OF WASHINGTON, GLASGOW, CITY OF MANCHESTER, VIGO, ETNA, ... [illegible]

NOTICE.—E. W. Willard, ... [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1861.

[illegible] CORRESPONDENCE.

The vaticinations of our St. Louis correspondent touching the position of different members of the Cabinet, in the Fremont-Blair question, are all wrong. He gives the rumors current in his city, as facts. We happen to know that they are incorrect, and that the assertion of our Washington dispatches, of yesterday morning, that Fremont was removed, but that the conditions exacted by his intended successor were such that the Administration could not grant, and that the vote of the Cabinet Council was not acted upon. It is not a matter of great moment, but the truth costs no more than error in this matter, and it is well enough to have it.

SANITARY COMMISSION.

We beg the perusal, by our readers, of the Appeal of the Sanitary Commission, printed herewith. We need not say that this extra-military organization is prompted in its labor by motives of purest patriotism and benevolence, and that all donations for the army confided to its care for distribution, will take the destination desired by the generous doners. It is a matter of regret that thus far the operations of the Commission seem to have been mainly confined to the army of the Potomac, to the neglect of this not less important field; but as it has the example of the Government in forgetting that there is a West, we will not complain. This, however, is in order: Our Illinois troops are all in the West; the gifts of Illinois men and women should be first for them; hence, until the Commission shall appoint an agent here, to whom the distribution, under its care, of such things as may be designed for our boys, can be entrusted, our people will display little zeal in answering the Commissioners' call. That is laudable charity which begins at home.

A NATIONAL CURRENCY.

For the first time in the history of the country the people are to have a National currency which men of all parties can cordially approve. We allude, of course, to the Demand Treasury Notes. The more circulation they get, and the more the principles on which they are issued are examined, the more popular will they become.

In the first place, they possess whatever advantages can be claimed for paper money without any of its defects and disadvantages. They have none of the expensive and unwieldy machinery connected with banks of issue. They do not form the basis of discounts, and no Board of Directors, dispensing favors to a few interested parties, is needed to regulate their issue. No splendid banking houses need to be erected in which the business of shaving shall be carried on. The Government simply pays them out to its creditors in place of so much coin, and they are receivable for all dues to the Government, or they are redeemable in coin at the option of the bill holder.

The responsibility of the utterer of a "promise to pay" in the form of money is an essential element in our estimate of its value. The American people are the persons responsible for the payment of these Treasury notes. To use a metaphor, there are 24,000,000 of stockholders, in the bank that issues them, and they have an accumulated capital, as shown by the census tables, of THIRTEEN THOUSAND MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. In this statement both the people and the capital of the rebel States, who in the end must contribute their quota to the security and the payment of these notes, are omitted. They will be in the hands of our own people, and who can doubt for a moment their integrity and their ability to pay them to the last farthing.

In the case of bank notes, the bank charges and receive interest on its own debts. Hence for a time expansion goes on swimingly. The more of its own debts—that is, bank notes—the bank lends, the larger the dividends it can make. But when these bank notes have fostered speculation and by their cheapness driven nearly all the real money coin out of the country, a financial revulsion renders most of them nearly if not quite worthless, and bankruptcy and ruin are the inevitable result. Now all this, system of expansion and interest paying is done away with by these Treasury notes. There is no interest charged by the government—none paid by the people. Scarcely any man so poor that he does not have a bank bill in his pocket. Unless he is the man who borrows it from the bank he pays no interest on it; but somebody must pay the bank for its absence from the vaults if he does not, and hence bank issues are a constant T-x upon the community. Now the aggregate of the money, for the time being lying idle in the pockets of the people is enormous, and if they keep these reserve funds, as we believe they will, in Treasury notes, it will be a source of great convenience and in reality of profit to the government. It will save borrowing, and of course paying interest on the same amount of money.

But perhaps the greatest advantage the people will derive from the use of this national currency, is that it will do away entirely with the enormous tax which the business of the country pays for exchange. The bills will be equally good in all parts of the country. With them in his pocket, a man can travel through every State in the Union, and never once have his money refused. If a Minnesota merchant wishes to buy shoes or carpets in Massachusetts, or a Connecticut manufacturer wants to buy a cargo of wool in Milwaukee or Chicago, the Treasury notes will be just the thing to pay the debt. They will possess all the advantages ever claimed for the issues of the old United States Bank, while none of the political and financial sins charged upon that institution can ever attach to them. This is simply and purely a national currency; it will be good everywhere; the whole people are responsible for it, and the people will take and keep it as their own money. The West is ready and anxious to furnish all the supplies the Government will order, and take Treasury notes for pay. Send on your orders, Mr. Treasurer Chase, and they shall be filled promptly and to your entire satisfaction.

MEXICO—A NEW SCARE.

It is a very cheap kind of patriotism which vents itself in accents of rage upon the supposed intention of France and England to establish a Protectorate over Mexico, and it is a very doubtful sort of courage that indulges in impotent threats against both these great Powers to frighten them from the execution of their purpose. That patriotism and that courage we lay no claim to, hence we have not a sigh to spare nor a tear to shed in consequence of the inconsolable grief of a *coterie* of editors of a certain class, who are alternately convulsed with wrath and melted by grief, in view of the violation of the Monroe Doctrine, which they pretend to foresee.

The Monroe Doctrine, as stated by its supporters of to-day, exists nowhere save in their imaginations. Mr. Monroe would not know the bantling that derives its name from him, if he were to rise from the dead and hear it recited; and we are sure that in an emergency like this, he would be last of all human kind to indulge in any demonstrations of passion, the result of which would as fruitless as the rage itself is impotent. Mexico is distracted, turbulent and degenerate. All semblance of law and order has been destroyed in the revolutions by which the country is torn. All personal safety and all security for property are at an end in the strife of factions, which rages with ceaseless fury. No rights are respected, no guaranties are observed, whether those enjoying or claiming them are of native or foreign birth. Treaty obligations are disregarded as wantonly as the security of personal liberty to [illegible] nation undivided—before we had begun to imitate the example of Mexico—we had a chance to become at once the mediator between factions, and the arbiter of her destiny. True, the motion for a Protectorate came from Mr. Buchanan, whose motives were always bad; but the opportunity that Juarez held out should not have been neglected. He asked but a few millions of money and a few thousand of troops; and these granted him, we might have been masters of the situation. Our Congress let the golden moment go by. The defence of inaction was the fear that some of our scoundrels of the Washington lobby would get the cash that was intended as the reward to Mexico for permitting her own regeneration—a fear that should not have stood in the way of the bargain, because the disposition of her own was Mexico's right, with which our Senators and Representatives should not have interfered. Whatever the cause, we lost the chance, which rumor says that France and England have picked up and will turn to their advantage. We have, then, little right to complain. Endowed with our old strength and vigor, united and earnest, we should not permit the proposed meddling with the affairs of this Continent by the "outside barbarians" of the Old World; but we beg our countrymen, for decency's sake, to forego the bluster with which the supposed of the intentions of England and France are received. We are powerless. Loud talk, violent bluster, and hard words will do no good. They expose the animus, which has no force at its command, and add aggravations to an act that we are forced to condemn. If the Powers will, they will, and it does not lie in our mouths to say No.

There is another reason in the case which is not without its force. No change can make Mexico worse as a neighbor or of less value as a friend. She is at the bottom of the ladder, in whatever way regarded—as a commercial ally, as a political power, as a member of the family of nations. The banner of this Republic, before its blazonry was dimmed, should have been her protection, and the bayonets of our army should have compelled her revolutionists to an observance of the arts of peace; but the policy of the hour, when these were possible, was misinterpreted. Let us not complain that the blessings which we might have conferred are tendered by somebody else. Above all, do not let us dig up from the dead dogmas of partizanship any reasons why, to the misfortunes of the rebellion, we should add the ridicule that follows a display of impotent rage. In good time, the hour the assertion of American influence in Mexico will come. Certainly that hour is not now.

New York and the War.

The Superintendent of the United States Census, at the request of some of the New York Congressmen, has prepared a statement showing that the effective arm bearing population of New York is 796,344 men, or equal to the combined military strength of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina and Tennessee; and that her quota of an army of half a million men would be 100,000. These figures agree with the table of all the States, originally published in the TRIBUNE.

The New York *Evening Post* remarks, thereupon, that there are 19,800 enlisted men at the different rendezvous in the State, or enough to fill up the second requisition for 25,000 men, issued some time since; and that by the 1st of January next it would undoubtedly be possible to raise a sufficient number to make, with those in the field, the total number of the State, one hundred thousand.

☞ There seems to be no end yet to the railroad troubles and disappointments of Minnesota. It was supposed that the old corporations who had monopolized the land grants were done away with, and that Winters & Co., the new contractors from Ohio, would have no obstacle in carrying out their plans. But some question of the right of way having now unexpectedly arisen, and the old corporators demanding $42,000 cash for their remaining interests in the grants, (which were supposed to have been forfeited or surrendered,) Winters & Co. have withdrawn from the field, and Minnesota is as far from having a railroad as ever.

☞ From the statement of Quartermaster-General Wood, of the ordnance and ordnance stores issued by the State of Ohio in the five months to October 1st, it appears that 45,906 muskets and 3,447,150 musket cartridges have been given out, besides what have been furnished to artillery and cavalry. The issue of muskets includes not only 32,000 in the hands of Ohio soldiers in active service, but about 5,000 loaned Indiana and Virginia, the residue having been issued to Home Guards for border defence.

A MURDEROUS REGIMENT.—The 46th Pennsylvania regiment, Col. Knisse, needs some of Gen. McClellan's discipline. Not long since the Major was shot dead by a private named Lanahan. More recently another private named Martin, a half brother of Lanahan, shot Col. Knisse and his son Charles D. D. Knisse, both with a revolver, inflicting severe but not fatal wounds. Martin was immediately placed under arrest.

NINTH WISCONSIN.—Col. Salomon, of the 9th Wisconsin (German) regiment, at Milwaukee, has obtained permission to fill up to the number of fifteen companies (three battalions) provided it does not materially delay the departure of the regiment. There are seven full companies in camp, and seven more are being raised in different parts of the State, the most of which are nearly full.

COL. HECKER.—The Louisville *Journal*, of the 7th, says Colonel Hecker, of the 24th Illinois regiment, passed through that city on Sunday, *en route* for Washington, on an important military mission.

Location of Illinois Troops.

[From the Springfield Journal, 7th.]

The several Illinois regiments are stationed as follows:

7th, Colonel Cook, Fort Holt, opposite Cairo.
8th, Colonel Oglesby, Cairo.
9th, Colonel Paine, Paducah, Kentucky.
10th, Colonel Morgan, Mound City.
11th, Colonel Wallace, Bird's Point, Missouri.
12th, Colonel McArthur, Paducah.
13th, Colonel Wyman; 14th, Colonel Palmer, and 15th, Colonel Turner, Jefferson City and Sedalia, Missouri.
16th, Colonel R. F. Smith, St. Joseph.
17th, Colonel Ross, Cape Girardeau.
18th, Colonel Lawler, Cairo.
19th, Colonel Turchin, Lebanon Junction, Kentucky.
20th, Colonel Marsh, Bird's Point.
21st, Colonel Alexander, Ironton.
22d, Colonel Dougherty, Bird's Point.
23d, Colonel Mulligan, prisoners on parole.
24th, Colonel Hecker, Lebanon Junction, Kentucky.
25th, Colonel Coler, Sedalia, Missouri.
26th, Colonel Loomis, Hannibal and Palmyra, Missouri.
27th, Colonel Buford, Cairo.
28th, Colonel Johnson, Bird's Point.
29th, Colonel Reardon, Cairo.
30th, Colonel Fouke, Cairo.
31st, Colonel J. A. Logan, Cairo.
32d, Colonel John Logan, Camp Butler.
33d, Colonel Hovey, Pilot Knob, Missouri.
34th, Colonel Kirk, Kentucky.
35th, Colonel G. A. Smith, Otterville, Missouri.
36th, Colonel Greusel, St. Louis.
37th, Colonel White, Jefferson City.
38th, Colonel Carlin, Pilot Knob.
39th, Colonel Light, Chicago.
40th, Colonel Hicks, Paducah.
41st, Colonel Pugh, Paducah.
42d, Colonel Webb, St. Louis.
43d, Colonel Raith, Camp Butler.
44th, Col. Knobelsdorff, Jefferson City.
45th, Colonel Adams, Camp Butler.
46th, Colonel Davis, " "
47th, Colonel Bryner, St. Louis.
48th, Colonel Haynie, Camp Butler.
49th, Colonel Morrison, " "
50th, Colonel Bane, Chillicothe, Mo.
51st, Colonel Cumming, Chicago.
52d, Colonel Wilson, Geneva.

CAVALRY.

1st, Colonel Marshall, partly disbanded.
2d, Colonel Noble, Metropolis, Ill.
3d, Colonel Carr, Jefferson City.
4th, Colonel Dickey, Ottawa.
The 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th are still at Camp Butler, in process of organization.

We have one regiment of cavalry and seven of infantry with Gen. Fremont in his expedition after the rebels; twelve regiments at Cairo and contiguous posts; four at Paducah, and three at other points in Kentucky; three along the H. & St. Jo. R. R., in Northern Missouri; four at Pilot Knob, Ironton, and Cape Girardeau, Mo.; three at St. Louis, Mo.; and nine regiments of infantry, not yet fully organized, in camps at various portions of the State.

IN HONOR OF GEN. LYON.—The President, in honor of the late heroic Gen. Lyon, who bequeathed life, talents and property to his beloved country, has renewed one of the patriot's latest acts, commissioning Col. John McNeil, formerly commander of the post of St. Louis, and Lieut. Col. Shepard, who was Gen. Lyon's aid-de-camp in his battles, to raise a regiment of choice men for service in the Department of the West. One company is to be accepted from each State in the West, and one each from Massachusetts and Connecticut. Five companies are now in camp at St. Louis. Gen. Lyon's property, amounting to $30,000, having been willed to the Government, that sum has been set apart to make this regiment a continual glory to the name [illegible]

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

The Excitement concerning Fremont's Removal Subsided—Character of the Feeling in Fremont's Favor—Influence of the Question with the Blairs upon the Sensation in St. Louis—Scenes at Rendis's Garden—The Fresh Excitement—A Reported Premature Ratification—How the Cabinet is Supposed to Stand—St. Louis not such an Easy Prey after all—Fierceness of Female Secesh—Notable Example—A Wealthy Widow Throws Open her House to Ben. McCulloch—Disbursing Government Funds to Secessionists—The Union Ladies Working Hard for Wounded Soldiers—The Abuses of the Passport System—Uniforms Disappearing—The Iowa Cavalry.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, October 6, 1861.

The excitement produced by the false report that Gen. Fremont had been ordered to Washington, has entirely subsided, and it is now firmly believed that the evidences afforded of the unpopularity of such removal at this time, will effectually check any interference at present in the command of the Western Department. After careful inquiry and search among the best sources of information, it appears that the feeling among the troops and in this city and at Jefferson indicates the unwillingness of officers and men to have the command changed at a moment so inopportune. Public sentiment here seems very much in the same way; the idea is, that to change commanders now, on the eve of important movements to crush out the rebels in the interior, would retard operations to such an extent as to make it positively disastrous. Even the Lexington surrender, for which Fremont is justly held responsible by the community, is overlooked, in the eagerness of a confiding public to give Fremont a full opportunity to do something that shall result in striking the rebels a death blow. It is argued that no new commander—not even Gen. Wool, with all his skill and understanding—could instantly comprehend the position of affairs and cary out the plan for crushing the rebels. This is the real secret of the outburst last Thursday, when Fremont's removal was reported. Hundreds who condemn the Major-General for the Lexington blunder, and for a few days were in favor of his departure, now thrust aside their prejudices, and wish Fremont to have a fair chance to redeem his claim as a military commander.

The scenes on Thursday evening before the infamous canard of the N. Y. *Herald* was contradicted, were of an exciting character. So strangely mixed up with the Blair controversy has everything affecting Fremont become, that the slightest disadvantage to the latter is decided upon by his enemies to add coals to the fire which seems to have been built by Col. Blair to consume his superior officer. At a German meeting held at Rendis's garden on Fourth street, to take steps to organize a Home Guard, the factious spirit of Blair's friends found vent. Some of the Germans proposed to defer any action until the issue with Gen. Fremont was settled. The spirit of discontent plainly manifested itself. Two Federal office-holders, friends of Blair, ridiculed the pretensions set up for delaying action. This was the meeting where rumor freely stated, in the evening an intention was formed to burn the leaders of the Administration and Frank Blair in effigy. The contradiction of the news which gave rise to the excitement, set matters straight however, and there was accordingly no "scene" to report. The Irish were as indignant as the Germans, and that, too, with the memory of Mulligan's fate fresh in mind. They were rapidly filling up a regiment to be called the "Fremont Light Guard." Dr. Reilly, who has been prominent in the Irish Brigade meetings, attempted to calm their indignation, but in vain. The Light Guard recruiting offices were closed by four o'clock, and when appeals were made to the Irishmen not to show their passions so violently, the zealous Dr. Reilly was impolitely told to migrate to a hotter region. It is a matter of history likewise that of the crowds who circulated around the newspaper offices in the evening, scarcely one in fifty justified the removal, and all were decidedly of the opinion that it would produce serious trouble. *Per contra*, a story is current that a party of individuals who love their country less than their friends, were in a high state of jollification at a certain hotel, where champagne was consumed in abundance, and the health of Fremont drank with all the honors accorded to a deceased hero. Fancy their consternation and mortification when they heard of the error.

Private advices from Washington, speaking of this matter, report that the Cabinet did, undoubtedly, hold a conference on Wednesday last on Fremont's affairs, and that prejudicial rumors were afloat on Pennsylvania avenue all day long. The Cabinet is understood to be divided in sentiment. Montgomery Blair heads the anti-Fremont party, and Secretary Seward champions Fremont. It is well known that Mr. Seward is no friend of the Blairs. They were instrumental in defeating him at Chicago for the Presidential nomination. Cameron is likewise anti-Blair, but by no means a friend of Fremont. Judge Bates is spoken of by his friends here as opposed to Fremont's policy and practice. He feels annoyed, it is said, that Fremont should have issued his proclamation, presenting freedom to slaves of armed rebels, without asking legal advice from the Attorney General. Secretary Chase is Fremont all over, and backing Seward so ably with his influence that the impression obtained direct from Washington by St. Louisians is, that Chase would resign if Gen. Fremont is interfered with until after he has had a chance to meet Gen. Price in Missouri.

Dismissing speculation, however, it is a source of gratification that military operations in this department finally promise something more than empty boasting. It is a common remark that if Fremont is defeated in the country, St. Louis will fall an easy prey to the enemy. This is by no means certain. Guns are being rapidly mounted upon the various fortifications surrounding the city, and the approach of the enemy could be seriously obstructed by the troops which St. Louis could send out beyond the entrenchments to tear up bridges and annoy the enemy. Whenever Fremont is defeated the first thing to be done in this city is to arrest every known secessionist in town, and hold them as hostages for the good behavior of their friends—our enemies. The city swarms with such people. It is a notorious fact that nothing but the strong arm of force keeps down an open revolt of secessionists, and hence the necessity is felt most keenly of taking a hundred or two of the leaders into custody, to preserve the peace within when danger is threatened without. Notwithstanding all the noble sacrifices Illinois has made for St. Louis and Missouri already, the memory of which will last long after this generation passes away, we feel assured that were our enemy near our city your people would rush to our rescue still. We have about eight thousand Home Guards enrolled for home defence, and if rebels approached, the number would be swelled to twenty thousand. Arms and ammunition will be provided as rapidly as possible, and St. Louis will prove no "easy prey."

All that you have published, or that your numerous readers may have heard of the ferocity of secesh females in this city, is true. There is five times as much spoken treason to day in carpeted parlors and beneath lace curtains and gilded chandeliers, than in all the workshops and stores in the city combined. Children are taught to hurrah for Jeff. Davis, and lady acquaintances who call themselves "Unionists" are cut. On Friday when Col. Fitz Henry Warren's cavalry company passed through Pine street, a gang of not less than fifty children, boys and girls, the oldest not over twelve years of age, gathered on the corner of Eleventh street, and kept up a constant yell of "hurrah for Jeff. Davis," while the troops were passing. Again, it is known that Dr. Eliot's church had been deserted by several fashionables, on account of his Union sermon some months ago. Again, it is known that many fastidious rebel sympathisers rise from their knees, at a certain Episcopal church, when that portion of the morning prayer, soliciting a blessing for the President of the United States, is reached. This has been common talk here for weeks. Another notable example of secession sympathy is the declaration (after repeated among her friends) of a popular and wealthy widow lady, residing on Olive street, not a hundred miles from Seventh, that when Ben. McCulloch reaches St. Louis, she intends to offer him the use of her splendid mansion.

Col. Mulligan's men have nearly overrun the city for the past few days. They appear to be allowed the largest liberty as a partial recompense for their suffering and gallantry at Lexington. The brave fellows are eager to go in the fray again, and express a firm resolution to rescue their Colonel. The freedom allowed them just now is in exceptional cases abused, and last night about a dozen of the heroes were locked up in the Arsenal for being a little more than half seas over. Not less than fifty attended the St. Louis theatre, and one noisy Irishman, dressed in uniform, had to be taken out for his persistent attempt to claim an acquaintance with one of the characters on the stage. These trifling scenes may be overlooked, however, in consideration of the services of "the boys," and very soon they will be under proper restraint.

The disbursements of Uncle Sam's paymasters have been very heavy during the last week. It is certain that much of the people's money finds its way into the pockets of well known secessionists. Attention has heretofore been called to the sums paid to that hot headed secesher, Thornton Grimsley, who is making thousands of dollars out of supplies of harness and saddlery sold to Government. It is true that Union men receive large sums for the same goods, but it would suit our people much better if Grimsley's contracts were given to Chicago or Cincinnati firms. Better even that Californians should fleece our beloved Uncle Samuel than that secessionists should handle the old gentleman's money.

The Union ladies of this city are working nobly for the cause of humanity, in preparing lint, bandages, and clothing, for the use of the wounded soldiers. The Sanitary Commission Hospital, corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, is now in fine trim, and the managers are unceasing in their labors to prepare it fully for the reception of at least six hundred patients. The ladies have come to their help with uncommon zeal.

The passport system is beginning to be regarded as a humbug so far as its application to St. Louis is concerned. Avowed secessionists obtain them as readily as loyal citizens, and make no pretension to conceal their contempt of the proceeding. It is known that secessionists procure passes in assumed names, and so escape signing the oath of allegiance. Railroad agents and hotel clerks also have blank passes, and the system needs many reforms to check abuses.

Our streets are quite deserted of uniforms and dashing cavalry chargers, compared with two weeks ago. There are still too many perhaps, but the officers who loaf about hotels will soon be off.

The Iowa cavalry tops anything in that line yet seen here. The horses are undoubtedly the finest which have ever come to this city.

G.

LETTER FROM CAIRO.

What Jeff. Thompson's forces are about—Complete Absence and Fruitless Expeditions—Illinois Regiments Change Places—Judge Lynch at Mound City—Rumors from Columbus—Arrival of Cavalry.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, October 11, 1861.

Since my last letter important changes in the disposition of the troops of this Division have occurred. Norfolk has been abandoned and its occupying force put into quarters at Bird's Point. The fact of the case is, that the Norfolk occupation has been from the first a useless piece of business. The position is of no strategic importance, and its federal possession has all along been but a defiance to rebel attack. It is understood that the military authorities of this post have been some time endeavoring to procure an order for the withdrawal of our troops, whose first advance there was at the direct command of Gen. Fremont. The soldiers of the Norfolk encampment are well enough satisfied with the change, as it brings them nearer civilization and its attending conveniences, and puts them in healthier quarters. They will have less skirmish fighting—the spice of camp life, true enough,—but they will have immunity from midnight alarm, and from the many profitless adventures that accompany an advanced occupation of the enemy's country. The Norfolk encampment has cost Jeff. Thompson a score or more rebel lives. His men have been constantly prowling about our lines, and, in daily contact with our pickets and scouting parties, have been invariably badly worsted. It has seemed to me the next thing to murder, this killing of Thompson's marauders,—so poorly prepared have they always been to encounter the bayonetted muskets of our troops. And then we are well satisfied, too, that a large majority of his command are acting from compulsion. Only a few nights ago, eleven impressed Missourians eluded the vigilance of the Belmont guard and succeeded in escaping to their homes, in Scott and Mississippi counties. One of them—a young man well known in this place and whose statements are to be relied on—made his way to headquarters. He says that Thompson's force is in a deplorable condition, having an insufficiency of camping equipage, no clothes and no money, and no arms but shot guns and rifles. The young man says further that hardly a man of Thompson's command would remain a day in his service, but for compulsion. And there is no question but that these representations are strictly true, for from numerous other sources the same statements are finding way into our camp.

Information was the other day received, leading to the belief that Thompson was making another move up country, toward Cape Girardeau. So confident were the authorities of the probable truth of the information, that an expedition, under command of Col. Tuttle, of the 2d Iowa, was sent to Charleston for the purpose of checking the move. The force was made up of 400 men of the 2d Iowa, under command of Major Chipman; 350 of the 20th Illinois, commanded by Lieut. Col. Irwin, and 300 of the 11th Illinois, led by Lieut. Col. Ransom. They went, without adventure, to Charleston, finding everything quiet in the village, and the people totally ignorant of any probable advance of the rebels. A Unionist of the place, however, informed them of an expected visit of some 200 rebel cavalry men, who were that morning to pay respect to the family of a rebel Colonel residing in the place. Whereupon Col. Tuttle's command went beyond the village a mile or two, and took position favorable for ambuscade, intending to give a hearty reception to the coming rebels. A detachment of Taylor's Battery, under command of Lieut. Hart, accompanied the expedition, the two guns of which were placed (masked) at the mouth of a lane commanding approach, the infantry concealed in a corn-field and among woods, and everything movable secreted. And so, for two mortal hours, the boys impatiently awaited the enemy's coming; but all to no purpose, for the expected visitors came not, and our expeditionists were forced to a forward march, fightless and bootyless.

With regard to Jeff. Thompson, it now seems—from the story of yesterday's deserter—that the rumors of his up country march had thus much to rest upon; Wednesday his Belmont camp was broken up, and his troops began marching—not toward Cape Girardeau, or in this direction, but—toward Pillow's old quarters, at New Madrid. And our latest information is now to the effect that Thompson's horde of adventurers is encamped at that place. He went with bag and baggage, as if for a permanent encampment. But there is no telling how long Jefferson T. and his festive crew will remain at Madrid, or, in event of their moving, where next they will turn up. Any way, they will perform the wise part, by giving a wide berth to the cavalry and infantry of Bird's Point. Capt. Stewart's Alexander county, Capt Noleman's Centralia, and Capt. Delano's Quincy cavalry companies, have been the terror of these marauding Missourians, since the occupation of Norfolk, and many a poor bushwhacker has been put *hors du combat* by the guns and sabres of these dashing cavalry men.

Saturday, the 7th Illinois, Col. Cook, came from Cape Girardeau on the Alex. Scott, and took quarters about the guns of Fort Holt, the 17th Illinois, Col. Ross, taking their place at the Cape. The 17th has heretofore been encamped at Fort Holt, and the two regiments "swapped" quarters. There are, doubtless, good and sufficient reasons for the change, but they are far removed from the understanding of your correspondent.

Another change of regimental location took place Saturday. The 18th, Col. Lawler, and the 10th, Col. Morgan, exchanged quarters—the former coming to Camp Cairo, and the latter going to Mound City. The reason of this change is well known, but not proper at this time to be put in print. Col. Morgan's fine regiment will no doubt prove an acceptable acquisition to the good people of Mound City. I have frequently made favorable mention of the officers and men of this regiment, and it is not necessary that I should again give testimony concerning their admirable discipline and soldierly bearing.

A considerable portion of the large brick block at Mound City, has been devoted, by Gen. Grant, to use as a General Hospital. It is intended to render it one of the best appointed hospitals in the country. Accommodations for upwards 1000 patients will be prepared. Bath houses are attached, and hair mattresses and linen sheets will be used throughout the wards. Brigade Surgeon John H. Brinton will have control, assisted by Dr. C. W. Dunning, as resident Surgeon. The move is a good one, as the location, in addition to being naturally superior and healthy, is well removed from the probable theatre of the war, beyond reach of the inconveniences and distressing annoyances of regimental marches.

The wood work on the gun boats building at Mound City is rapidly approaching completion. They will be ready for launch this week.

The other day the citizens of Mound City and the soldiers of the 18th Regiment had a grand frolic—neither more nor less than the hanging of Robert Dickerman, of Company G of the 18th. Dickerman, without provocation, deliberately shot and killed a fellow soldier, named Wm. Evans, formerly of Company G, 18th, but recently detached for service in Company B, Chicago Artillery. The day following the murder, Col. Lawler was positively instructed to hand the man over to the civil authorities for trial. But, notwithstanding, he chose to give him up to the tender control of Judge Lynch, who empanneled a jury of soldiers and citizens, assigned counsel for prosecution and defense, and proceeded to the regular trial of the culprit. It was already shown that the murder was cold blooded and without provocation, and a verdict, "guilty of murder in the first degree," was quickly rendered. The prisoner was then sentenced to be hanged, and on Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, the sentence was executed. The man was carried to the place of execution—about a half a mile out of town—in an army wagon, attended by a crowd of soldiers and citizens. A clergyman of the place attended, and with singing and prayer, Robert Dickerman was hung by the neck till dead.

Everybody about Mound City approves of the act, as the circumstances of the murder are said to be of the most damning character. One good clergyman, I am told, refused to pray for the miserable culprit, on the ground that in conscience he could not ask God to forgive so great a criminal. The long and the short of it is, that the people murdered Robert Dickerman, who murdered Wm. Evans. I am informed that the end of this hanging scrape is not yet come, as the responsible parties will likely soon enough find out.

Companies E and C of the 11th regiment, a few nights ago on guard at the R. R. bridge this side of Charleston, got information of the whereabouts of a noted secesh captain, named Swanks, to whose gang the charge of bridge burning, on the Cairo & Fulton road, is laid. An expedition, under the leadership of Capt. Waddell—an every-inch soldier, by the way—was immediately planned for the capture of the fellow and crew. Capt. Waddell and a party of fifteen picked men went to Swanks' house, some four miles beyond Charleston, where it was thought the rebel gang were congregated, and surrounding it, knocked for admission. Getting inside they found the rebel captain *non est*, but in place made capture of a certain Capt. Lee, an officer in the rebel army and a cousin of Mrs. Capt. Swanks. Captain Lee's command was stationed but a few miles away, he being on a visit, for a good night's rest, at the house of his sister. There was no help for the unfortunate captain, however, and astride his own trusty steed he was unceremoniously put *en route* for the federal camp. Capt. Waddell got hold of several good horses and mules, belonging to Swanks, with which and his rebel prisoner, he made good time to headquarters.

The 2d regiment of Illinois cavalry came into here from Metropolis on Friday. They are quartered in Camp Cairo, in the barracks formerly occupied by the 9th Illinois. The regiment is officered as follows: Col. Silas Noble; Lieut. Colonel Harvey Hogg; Major Quincy McNeill; Adjutant Wm. Stratton. Six full companies are here, the remaining four being in course of organization. They have been under drill but a short time, but already there is a marked efficiency in their maneuvers, and they certainly gave promise of excelling in the school of the trooper.

From day to day, I have kept you advised by telegraph of the rumored movements of the Columbus rebels, and there is no use saying anything about the matter by letter, for the rumor of to-day is almost certain to be contradicted by that of to-morrow, and so the thing goes.

To day we have it that the Columbus army is positively marching against Paducah. A considerable portion of that army, without doubt, has moved from Columbus in the *direction of Louisville*, and this is all that can be said about it. My own opinion is that the rebels are not intending an attack on Paducah. They are purposing a junction with the rebel forces of Gen. Buckner, somewhere on Green river, and to that end the move from Columbus has taken place. The rebels of Kentucky—Buckner, Zollicoffer and Polk—will make a union somewhere, you may rest assured, before giving battle to the Federal troops. Last night, we had reliable information that rebels were threatening Shawneetown, Illinois, which may be put down as one of a series of feints that is to be made, till the main bodies of the three rebel Generals have quietly effected a junction. Then, and not till then, will come the grand struggle for the mastery in Kentucky.

The Government fleet at this post is daily [increasing] into formidable proportions. The number [illegible] small boats in use [illegible] are being taken into possession of the [illegible] and placed there for safe keeping. Over a hundred such craft have already been seized, and each day acquisitions are being made.

K. Y. S.

BLAIR AND FREMONT.

Additional Documents in the Blair-Fremont Imbroglio—Charges and Specifications of Colonel Blair against General Fremont.

The *Sunday Republican* contains additional official documents in the Fremont and Blair imbroglio, but the substance of them has hitherto been made public, and we make such an abstract as embraces the material points of the controversy:

BLAIR'S SECOND LETTER TO ADJ. GEN. THOMAS.

Under date of Sept. 26, Col. Blair writes to Adj. Gen. Thomas, and alluding to the letter ordering his release from arrest, which letter was accompanied with strictures on his "breach of military proprieties," in using his "family position to lay private letters, with unsustained accusations, before the President, disturbing the President's confidence in the commanding General, and seriously impairing the efficiency of this Department." Col Blair says:

"I feel myself constrained to say that I have not, in my opinion, been guilty of any act of impropriety, but have performed my simple duty to the Government in the act to which the letter refers, which was moreover done at the instance of the President himself, and that I am unwilling, under any circumstances, to shield myself from responsibility, by the influence or favor of any individual. I could not, without utter disregard for my character, as an officer and a gentleman, permit the statement—that I had made *unsustained accusations* against the commanding General of this Department—to pass without notice, and therefore as soon as the charges can be made in form, I shall transmit them to you through the proper channel, to be laid before the President, and if he shall consider it expedient to order a court martial, I shall be prepared to sustain the accusations I have made against the commanding General of this Department."

He complains also of being assailed by the St. Louis press, "which could hardly have been allowed, except by the sanction of the commanding General." He thereupon demands a Court of Inquiry to clear himself of all stain "in a matter vital to the honor of a soldier."

This letter being made known to Gen. Fremont, he ordered Blair's re-arrest on the same day on which it was written, his limits to be the post of Jefferson Barracks.

CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS AGAINST FREMONT.

Col. Blair thereupon prepared charges and specifications against Gen. Fremont and forwarded them to Washington. Under the first charge of "Neglect of duty and un-officer-like conduct" are twelve specifications, which, divested of legal technicalities, are as follows:

1st. In failing from the 3d day of July to repair to his headquarters at St. Louis, and enter upon his duties as military chief, to the serious injury of the public service.

2. Failing to inform himself of the wants and necessities of his Department from the 3d to the 25th day of July.

3. Failing to take proper measures to reinforce and succor Gen. Lyon from the 3d of July to the 10th of August, whereby the forces of the United States, at or near Springfield, were many of them sacrificed, and the residue compelled to abandon said post, to the serious detriment of the Government of the United States, and the State of Missouri, and the people thereof.

4. Failing and neglecting to reinforce Maj. Becken, at Lexington, from the 15th of August to the 1st of September, whereby said post was left to the power of an overwhelming foe, and was assailed by said foe, and preserved from destruction only by the heroic valor of the officers and men of the post after they had been so grossly abandoned by the said Major-General John C. Fremont.

5. Failing to reinforce Col. Mulligan at Lexington, from the 10th to the 20th of September, whereby the enemy were suffered to assault the said post, and conquer and take the same, to the great disgrace of the National arms and the detriment of the service.

6. In suffering Martin Green and other guerilla chiefs to recruit from 3,000 to 5,000 men in North-eastern Missouri, and to overrun and ravage it, without taking proper measures to suppress them, whereby a vast amount of property of loyal citizens was wasted and destroyed, and the inhabitants driven out or compelled to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy.

7. In permitting Brig. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut to remain in command of forces in Northern Missouri, from the 10th of August to the 10th of September, knowing him, from the official report of Gen. Pope, "to be a common drunkard, and until all of said time to be in command."

8. In refusing, on or about the 1st of Sept., when the army at Lexington was in imminent peril, to receive or hear one Richard Vaughn, Esq., who had come from Lexington to lay before him the distressed condition of said post, and to solicit succor and reinforcements for the same, he, (Fremont) pretending and insisting that he was too busy to receive or hear the message; and although he was informed that the message related to matters of most urgent necessity, and demanded immediate action, he would not receive Richard Vaughn, nor hear him; nor did he give any assistance to the post in Lexington, so in imminent peril.

9. In appointing Dr. Ed. H. Castle Master of Transportation in the Western Department and keeping him in it, after being fully informed of his disreputable character.

10. In establishing a barricade about his headquarters in St. Louis, whereby information absolutely indispensable to the public service was repelled and shut out from his mind; he (Fremont) refusing and preventing himself, by such means, from being informed of matters of the utmost importance for hours and even days.

11. In not taking proper measures to put down rebellion in the State of Missouri.

12. That Capt. Willard of the steamboat Sunshine, was sent by Col. Mulligan from Lexington, on or about the 10th of September, with dispatches to Col. Davis, commanding at Jefferson City, and when at Glasgow was fired upon by armed enemies, and compelled to land and transport the forces of the enemy from the north to the south side of the Missouri; that Willard, obtaining the dispatches from Mulligan to Davis, made his escape and came without delay to St. Louis, and repairing to headquarters, addressed a note to Fremont reciting the above facts, and stating that he had the dispatches, but was refused a hearing, Fremont informing him that if he was an officer of the army he could take the train the next day for the city of Jefferson, with the dispatches to Gen. Davis, and if not an officer of the army he could leave the dispatches there, and call and see him (Fremont) on the next day; that by the refusal to see Captain Willard, and receive the information which he was prepared to give, the public service was deeply injured; that the succor demanded in the dispatches sent by Col. Mulligan to Col. Davis was not sent, that Colonel Mulligan, with all his force at Lexington, in the State of Missouri, were captured by the enemies of the United States Government.

The second charge against Fremont is "Disobedience to orders." Under this head are three specifications:—

1. That when ordered by the Secretary of War, on or about the 3d day of July, to proceed to St. Louis, he did not comply, but in disregard thereof, went to New York and remained there till about the 23d of July.

2. That he issued the following proclamation, [and here follows the famous proclamation which the President ordered him to modify, but which it is alleged:]

"The said Major General J. C. Fremont has ever since failed, neglected and refused to do, in disobedience of said order and in contempt of the authority of the President of the United States."

3. That after the order of the President had been promulgated, Fremont caused to be printed and circulated, a large number of his proclamations, contrary to the order and in contempt of the authority of the President.

The third charge is "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," under which are four specifications.

1. In declaring to Oliver H. Filley that he had suspended Edward H. Castle, when in fact he had not.

2. In letting Leonidas Haskell a contract for purchasing 5,000 mules, and appointing him a staff officer, "to the common scandal and serious detriment of the service."

3. In encouraging officers and privates in the army under his command to write letters to newspapers in praise of himself and in denunciation of all who differ from him.

4. In not prohibiting officers and privates of his command from meeting in their camps, and passing resolutions adulatory to himself, and publishing them contrary to army regulation 210.

The fourth charge is "Gross extravagance, waste, mismanagement and misapplication of the public money." The specification is:

1. He has surrounded himself with former dependants and hangers on from California; has bestowed upon them large contracts and jobs for supplies for the army and for making fortifications and for other expensive and unnecessary works, without advertisement, bidding or competition, whereby the Government of the United States has been despoiled, the soldiers delayed in receiving their pay, and his own attention and time absorbed, so as to prevent him from attending the great work to which he was apprised by the Government of the United States.

The fifth charge is "Despotic and Tyrannical Conduct."

1. In this, that he issued an illegal order on the —— day of September, 1861, forbidding officers of the army from corresponding with officials of the State and other governments, to the end that his errors might not be exposed, and his conduct controlled by his superiors, whereby the Government of United States and the people have sustained great detriment.

2. In this, that he ordered a public journal in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, called and known as the *Evening News*, to be suppressed, and its editor and proprietor to be arrested and imprisoned for a fair and just criticism upon his conduct, although he well knew that said newspaper had always given a fair and loyal support to the Government of the United States, and its only crime was in making public his errors of judgment and incompetency to command in this department.

I have the honor to lay before the President of the United States the above charges and specifications against Major-General John C. Fremont, commanding the Department of the West, which are respectfully submitted for the President's consideration.

Respectfully,
[Signed.] FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr.,
Col. 1st Reg't Missouri Lt. Artillery.

Accompanying the above charges was the following letter from Colonel F. P. Blair, Jr., to Brigadier General L. Thomas:

Brig. Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL:—I have the honor to transmit to you, through the proper channel, certain charges and specifications implicating the official conduct of Major General John C. Fremont, of the United States Army, commanding the Western Department, and beg that you will, without unnecessary delay, lay them before the President of the United States for his consideration. Respectfully,

[Signed.] FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr.,
Col. First Regiment Mo. Light Artillery.
St. Louis, Sept. 26, 1861.

AN APPEAL FOR OUR ARMY.

What is Wanted for the Winter.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION TO THE WOMEN OF AMERICA.

The Army Sanitary Commission has issued the following appeal to the women of America in behalf of the soldiers of our army. The approach of the cold season requires the immediate adoption of measures for the protection of our troops against the discomforts of a winter campaign, and this appeal will, we trust, awaken a hearty response from the people:

TO THE LOYAL WOMEN OF AMERICA.

TREASURY BUILDINGS, WASHINGTON, October 1, 1861.

Countrywomen: You are called upon to help take care of our sick and wounded soldiers and sailors.

It is true that Government undertakes their care, but all experience, in every other country as well as our own, shows that Government alone cannot completely provide for the humane treatment of those for whom the duty of providing, as well as possible, is acknowledged. Even at this period of the war, and with a much smaller proportion of sick and wounded than is to be expected, there is much suffering, and dear lives are daily lost because Government cannot put the right thing in the right place at the right time. No other Government has ever provided as well for its soldiers so soon after the breaking out of a war of this magnitude, and yet it remains true that there is much suffering, and that death unnecessarily occurs from the imperfections of the Government arrangements. This is partly owing to the ignorance, partly to the indolence, and partly to the inhumanity and knavery of various agents of Government, as well as to the organic defects of the system. But humanity to the sick must, to a certain extent, be sacrificed, under Government, to the purpose of securing the utmost possible strength and efficiency to the military force.

Whatever aid is to be given from without must still be administered systematically, and in perfect subordination to the general system of administration of the Government. To hold its agents in any degree responsible for the duties with which they are charged, Government must protect them from the interference of responsible persons.

Hence, an intermediate agency becomes necessary, which, without taking any of the duties of the regular agents of Government out of their hands, can, nevertheless, offer to them means of administering to the wants of the sick and wounded much beyond what could be obtained within the arbitrary limits of supply established by Government, and in strict accordance with the regulations necessary for maintaining a proper accountability to it.

The Sanitary Commission, a volunteer and unpaid bureau of the War Department of the Government, constitutes such an agency.

Under its present organization every camp and military hospital, from the Atlantic to the plains, is regularly and frequently visited, its wants ascertained, anticipated as far as possible, and whenever it is right, proper, and broadly merciful, supplied directly by the Commission to the extent of its ability. For the means of maintaining this organization, and of exercising, through it, a direct influence upon the officers and men favorable to a prudent guard against the dangers of disease to which they are subject, which is its first and principal object, the Commission is wholly dependent upon voluntary contributions to its treasury. For the means of administering to the needs of the sick and wounded, the Commission relies upon gift offerings of their own handiwork from the loyal women of the land. It receives not one dollar from Government.

A large proportion of the gifts of the people to the army hitherto have been wasted, or worse than wasted, because directed without knowledge or discrimination. It is only through the Commission that such gifts can reach the army with a reasonable assurance that they will be received where they do the most good and the least harm.

The Sanitary Commission has established its right to claim the confidence of the nation. The Secretary of War and Major General McClellan have both recently acknowledged, in the warmest terms, the advantages which have already resulted from its labors, and the discretion and skill with which they have been hitherto directed. Its advice has been freely taken, and in several important particulars acted upon, favorably to the health of the army, by the Government. There has scarcely been a company of volunteers in the field wherein some defect, error, or negligence, endangering health, has not been pointed out by its agents, and its removal or abatement effected. There has not been a single instance in which its services or advice, offered through all its various agencies, have been repulsed; not a single complaint has been received of its embarrassing any officer in his duty, or of its interfering with discipline in the slightest degree. Its labors have been chiefly directed to induce precautions against a certain class of diseases which have scourged almost every modern European army, which decimated our army in Mexico, and which, at one point, rendered nearly half of one of our armies in the war of 1812 unfit for service. It is a ground for national gratitude that our present armies have passed through the most trying season of the year, wonderfully escaping this danger. That there are grander causes for this than the labors of the Commission cannot be doubted, but that, among human agencies, a large share of credit for it should be given to those labors, it is neither arrogant nor unreasonable to assert. In this assurance, what contribution that has hitherto been made to the treasury, or to the store of the Commission, is it not received back again ten fold in value?

More than fifty thousand articles have been received by the Commission from their patriotic countrywomen. It is not known that one sent to them has failed to reach its destination, nor is there one that cannot be accounted for. It is confidently believed that there has not been of late a single case of severe illness in the army of the Potomac, nor wherever the organization of the Commission has been completely extended, in which some of these articles have not administered to the relief of suffering.

After an intimate and confidential conference with the Secretary of War, the commander of the army of the Potomac and the Quartermaster General, there is reason to solicit with urgency a large increase of the resources at the command of the Commission, especially of these articles of its resources upon which it must chiefly draw for the relief of the sick and wounded.

The experience of the Commission has so well acquainted it with the earnest wish of the women of the North to be allowed to work in the national cause, that it is deemed unnecessary to do more than announce that there is a real and immediate occasion for their best exertions, and to indicate convenient arrangements for the end in view.

It is, therefore, suggested that societies be at once formed in every neighborhood where they are not already established, and that existing societies of suitable organization, as Dorcas Societies, Sewing Societies, Reading Clubs and Sociables, devote themselves, for a time, to the sacred service of their country; that energetic and respectable committees be appointed to call from house to house and store to store, to obtain contributions in materials suitable to be made up, or money for the purchase of such materials; that collections be made in churches and schools and factories and shops, for the same purpose; that contribution boxes be placed in post offices, newspaper offices, railroad and telegraph offices, public houses, steamboats and ferryboats, and in all other suitable places, labelled "For our sick and wounded;" and all loyal women meet at such convenient times and places as may be agreed upon in each neighborhood or social circle, to work upon the materials which shall be so procured.

Every woman in the country can, at the least, knit a pair of woollen stockings, or, if not, can purchase them. In each town let there be concert on this subject, taking care that three or four sizes are provided. Fix upon a place for receiving, and a date when the package shall be transmitted, and send it as soon as possible to the most convenient of the depots of the Commission.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES MOST NEEDED.—Blankets for single beds; quilts, of cheap material, about seven feet long by fifty inches wide; knit woollen socks; woollen or Canton flannel bed gowns, wrappers, under-shirts and drawers; small hair and feather pillows, and cushions for wounded limbs; slippers.

Delicacies for the sick—such as farina, arrow-root, corn-starch, cocoa, condensed milk, and nicely dried fruit—can be advantageously distributed by the Commission. Jellies should be carefully prepared to avoid fermentation, and most securely packed. Many articles of clothing have been injured, in packages heretofore sent the Commission, by the breaking of jars and bottles. Over every vessel containing jelly strew white sugar to the depth of half an inch, and paste stout paper (not brandied) over the mouth. Jellies sent in stone bottles arrive in the best condition, and there is no difficulty in removing the contents for use. Every bottle, &c., containing jelly should be labelled. Aromatic spirits and waters, light easy chairs for convalescents, nicely-made splints for wounded limbs, chequer and backgammon boards, and like articles for the amusement of wounded men, books for desultory reading, and magazines, especially if illustrated, will be useful.

All articles should be closely packed in wooden boxes, or in very strongly wrapped bales, and clearly directed. On the top of the contents of each box, under the cover, a list of what it contains should be placed; a duplicate of this list should be sent by mail. Arrangements for free transportation should be made, or freight paid in advance. [The express companies will generally convey goods for this purpose at a reduction of the usual rates.] Packages may be directed and sent, as is most economical, from any point to any of the addresses below—("For the United States Sanitary Commission:")

Office of the Woman's Central Relief Association, Cooper Union, No. 10 Third avenue, New York.

Care of Samuel and Wm. Welsh, No. 218 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia;

Care of Dr. S. G. Howe, 20 Broomfield street, Boston;

Care of Dr. W. H. Mussey, Cincinnati;

Care of Dr. C. D. Griswold, Wheeling Va.;

Care of F. L. Olmsted, 211 F street, Washington, D. C.

Acknowledgments will be made to all those who forward parcels, and a final report of the Secretary of War will be published, recording the names of all contributors, so far as they shall be known to the commission.

HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D., President.

Prof. A. D. Bache, LL.D.	Prof. Wolcott Gibbs, M. D.
George T. Strong.	Elisha Harris, M. D.
Fred. Law Olmsted.	Samuel G. Howe, M. D.
Geo. W. Cullum, U. S. A.	Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D.
Alexander E. Shiras, U. S. A.	J. S. Newberry, M. D.
Robert C. Wood, M. D., U. S. A.	Horace Binney, Jr.
Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D.	Rt. Rev. Thos. M. Clark, D. D.

Commissioners under authority of the Secretary of War.

Fred. Law Olmsted, General Secretary, Washington.

A. J. Bloor, Assistant Secretary, Washington.

J. Foster Jenkins, M.D., Associate Secretary for the army of the Potomac.

J. H. Douglas, M.D., Associate Secretary for the divisions under General Banks, General Dix and General Wool.

J. S. Newberry, M. D., Associate Secretary for the Western armies.

The Sanitary Commission is doing a work of great humanity, and of direct practical value to the nation, in this its time of trial. It is entitled to the gratitude and the confidence of the people, and I trust it will be generously supported. There is no agency through which voluntary offerings of patriotism can be more effectively made.

A. LINCOLN.
WINFIELD SCOTT.

Washington, Sept. 30, 1861.

NEWS FROM SOUTHERN NEWSPAPERS.

The Southern Side of the Seat of War.

A ROUSING STORY.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 24th says:

Advices received here yesterday from the Maryland shore give us the account of the shooting of four hundred mutineers, in the city of Washington, by order of General McClellan. The cause for this terrible expedient is said to have been the disobedience of the Yankee troops to obey the commands of their officers (as they certainly did in the late affair at Lewinsville), to advance upon the Confederates.

This intelligence is derived from sources of testimony which are fully credited in official quarters.

Accounts have also been received of the arrest by the Lincoln Government of Senators Pearce and Kennedy, of Maryland.

Here is another tremendous yarn out of the same paper of the same date:

THE VICTORY IN KENTUCKY.—The affair at Barbourville, Kentucky, (not Muldraugh's Hill, as improperly reported on yesterday,) was quite a brilliant victory to the gallant Tennesseeans. We have been kindly shown the dispatch received here by a highly esteemed clergyman, and to which allusion was made in yesterday's dispatch. It states that the Confederate forces, numbering eight hundred, under the command of Gen. Zollicoffer, had attacked eighteen hundred Federal troops at Barbourville, in Eastern Kentucky, about forty miles from the Tennessee and thirty miles from the Virginia lines, and completely routed them, taking four hundred stand of arms and equipments. The loss on the side of the Confederates was only two men killed. The enemy's loss was not reported.

The dispatch above referred to came from Nashville, where the writer holds a high position in the department of the Quartermaster for the Confederate forces of Tennessee.

This is the same battle alluded to in the Knoxville *Register*, of Saturday. The Confederate troops engaged consisted of a portion of Colonel Battle's regiment and two companies of cavalry. The battle occurred on Thursday last.

[Correspondence of the Atlanta Confederacy.]

CAMP BARTOW, Pocahontas Co., Va., Sept. 18.—Since my letter of the 10th inst., Gen. Jackson's command has had rather an exciting and adventurous time. * * *

THE REBELS SHOOTING EACH OTHER.

We had not more than got our position before the enemy, as we supposed were within one hundred yards of us, but the road here made such an abrupt turn, and the bushes that intervened were so thick, as to almost hide them from our view. Pretty soon one or two guns were fired, not far from us, when the Newman Guards, which commanded the road, fired one volley into the approaching mass of men, which was quickly returned by them, when their commander immediately gave the order to charge upon us. Instantly our bayonets were fixed, ready to receive their charge. With a loud yell that rent the morning air for miles around, they rushed down upon us, when the firing commenced farther down the line to the left of our regiment, by those who had at first been prevented from firing in consequence of the dense forest which intervened between them and the supposed enemy. About this time the cry, "Georgians! Georgians! Georgians!" was heard to proceed from the ranks of the supposed enemy. We were at first not inclined to interpret this cry as it was intended by those whence it proceeded, fearing lest it might be a cheat; and we were strengthened in this belief, when above the surrounding noise, we distinctly heard the stentorian voices of General Jackson and Colonel Johnson cry out—"It's a cheat; they lie; pour into them, my brave boys; and we were just in the act of pouring one galling fire into their midst, when we discovered the white badges on their hats and knew them to be our own men. Two men—Sergeant Felder, of the First, and a soldier whose name I haven't learned, of the Twelfth Georgia Regiments, were killed; two dangerously wounded—T. T. Brown, of the Newman Guards, and Corporal Hogue, of the Oglethorpe Infantry; two slightly wounded—W. B. W. Dent, of the Newman Guards, and private Welch, of the Southern Guards—all except the second mentioned were of the First Regiment Georgia Volunteers. This was a sad occurrence, but neither party was to blame.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 24.]

ALIEN AND OTHER ENEMIES.

"The forty days having expired as designated in the President's proclamation, in conformity to what we deemed an extra judicial act of Congress, we are to presume that henceforth no alien enemies will be permitted to go at large within the limits of the Confederate States. Neither should foreigners come amongst us without a declaration of purpose to become citizens. And above all, no one, not in the employ of the Government, ought to pass out of our country, else the passport system itself is a farce, and we shall be at the mercy of our enemies.

"It seems to us that aliens should now be required to take the oath of allegiance to our Government, and that the same test of loyalty might very judiciously be applied to those amongst us *who are known to have voted, a few brief months ago, against the ratification of the Ordinance of Secession*. Many of our *wealthy* men opposed secession to the last, and may be still opposed to separation and Southern independence.

"If this class be not attended to, and it, by one of the vicissitudes incident to war, the enemy should happen, for however brief a season, to approach the Capital, we might have the spectacle of at least *another* nucleus of "Reconstructionists." They would come out of their holes and offer protection to the fearful or attempt to intimidate the timid noncombatants. We should provide for every contingency, and all who are not friends are enemies. Not all the wealth, but all the blood of the South, is pledged for the redemption of our country. The man who will not fight, and he who dares to deprecate the credit of the Government, are alike TRAITORS."

[From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 23.]

The late appointment of General Smith is understood to be in the "provisional" way, although he will take rank with Beauregard in the division of the army of the Potomac. The appointment of "Generals" in the Confederate army are full, having reached the limitation of five general officers provided by existing laws in the Confederate States. The distinction between the provisional and regular or Confederate organization is, that the former expires with the termination of the war.

LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

The Old Public Functionary's Opinions on the War.

WESTCHESTER, Pa., October 4.—At the great Union meeting at Hayesville, Chester county, on the 1st inst., the following letter from ex-President Buchanan was read:

"WHEATLAND, near Lancaster, Pa., September 28, 1861.

"*Dear Sir:* I have been honored by your kind invitation as chairman of the appropriate committee to attend and address a Union meeting of the citizens of Chester and Lancaster counties, to be held at Hayesville on the 1st of October. This I should gladly accept, proceeding, as it does, from a much valued portion of my old Congressional district, but advancing years and the present state of my health render it impossible. You correctly estimate the deep interest which I feel, in common with the citizens who will there be assembled, in the present condition of our country. This is, indeed, serious, but our recent military reverses, so far from producing despondency in the minds of a loyal and powerful people, will only animate them to more mighty exertions in sustaining a war which has become inevitable by the assault of the Confederate States upon Fort Sumter.

"For this reason, were it possible, waiving all other topics, I should confine myself to a solemn and earnest appeal to my countrymen, and especially those without families, to volunteer for the war and join the many thousands of brave and patriotic volunteers who are already in the field. This is the moment for action—for prompt, energetic and united action—and not for the discussion of peace propositions. These we must know, would be rejected by the States that have seceded, unless we should offer to recognize their independence, which is entirely out of the question.

"Better counsels may hereafter prevail, when these people shall be convinced that the war is conducted, not for their conquest or subjugation, but solely for the purpose of bringing them back to their original position in the Union without impairing in the slightest degree any of their constitutional rights.

"Whilst, therefore, we shall cordially hail their return under our common glorious flag, and welcome them as brothers, yet until that happy day shall arrive it will be our duty to support the President with all the men and means at the command of the country in a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war.

Yours, very respectfully,
[Signed.] "JAMES BUCHANAN."

Indiana Looking to her Defence.

[From the Indianapolis Journal, 7th.]

A dispatch to Gov. Morton from Gen. Love, on Saturday night, states that he had on that day entered and taken possession of Henderson, Kentucky, with Col. Craft's Terre Haute regiment. This is a timely and judicious movement and cuts off some of the sources of trouble we might experience along the border.

The gun boat Conestoga is at Henderson.

Butler has retired from Hopkinsville to Bowling Green and left that place in charge of Gen. Alcorn, who has taken possession of a large hotel and says he intends spending the winter there.

We understand that Gov. Morton has made application to the General Government to allow the construction of three gun boats in this State for the defence of our portion of the Ohio river, and of our border. If the application is granted, one of the boats will be stationed above the falls, and two below. It is to be hoped that this important measure of defence will receive the immediate and favorable attention of the Government.

Contracts for Army Clothing.

Several of the largest firms in New York are at present engaged in the manufacture of clothing of all kinds for our troops, but it is almost impossible to obtain the exact amount of their contracts with the United States Government, or of the nature of the works upon which they are engaged.

Messrs. A. G. & A. Arnoux have a contract for about 22,000 overcoats and 45,000 pairs of trowsers, besides a large number of cavalry and artillery jackets, and special outfits for five or six regiments. They turn out about 500 overcoats, 500 pairs of trowsers, 1,000 stable coats, and a large number of jackets daily. The amount of their contract is about $800,000.

Messrs. Poyen & Carhart have a contract for a million and a quarter of dollars; Messrs. Hanford & Browning, one million; Cole & Hopkins, two millions; Martin & Brother, seven hundred and fifty thousand; Seligman & Co., over a million. Messrs. Howes, Hyatt & Co. have a large contract for shoes.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Afternoon Dispatches.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Skirmish on the Upper Potomac—The Rebel Cargo of the British Steamer Bermuda—60,000 Rebels at Fairfax C. H.—Their Entire Force 200,000—The Loyalty of the Western Indian Tribes—Breckinridge Among the Confederates.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—A skirmish is reported to have occurred at Conrad's Ferry, on the Upper Potomac, between Banks and a portion of Gustavus Smith's rebel troops. The rebels are said to have suffered severely, and we had a few killed.

My informant states positively that the mate of the Bermuda informed him that more iron-clad steam frigates are expected from England on the Southern coast by the 15th of October.

The Bermuda is owned in South Carolina. While she was loading and at the time she cleared, it was supposed in Liverpool to be a supply-ship for the Royal Navy, although Downing street knew much better. She cleared for a West India port.

The main body of the rebels is at Fairfax Court House, whence a broad belt of camps, almost unbroken, are seen from our balloon stretching northward towards Leesburg, where there are nearly 30,000 men; on the lower Potomac about 11,000; back of Evansport, or near Manassas, there are comparatively few troops. All the information received at headquarters shows that the enemy is prodigiously strong, numbering nearly 200,000 men, and that no offensive movement is at present intended. Johnson and Smith favor an active policy, but Beauregard insists on standing on the defensive.

Brigadier General W. K. Strong was this day assigned to duty on the staff of Major General Fremont, and ordered to report to him in person. He will be chief of staff.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs returned to the city this morning after a brief visit to the Indian country. He visited several of the tribes north of the Osage, and held many councils with them. He found them all loyal, evincing a strong attachment to the Federal Government. It appears that only three tribes which are inaccessible and beyond reach of the Government, are disloyal. He is of opinion that troops ought to be dispatched immediately to the Indian country, to reclaim them.

A gentleman who arrived from Fortress Monroe this evening, says the Merrimac having been put in order, after being raised by the rebels, steamed out of Norfolk harbor late yesterday afternoon, and came within sight from Fortress Monroe. She seems thoroughly steel-plated. There is said to be a full complement of men on board, and she is evidently ready for service, and making a trial trip. She will prove a hard customer to our fleet.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Friday publishes telegraphic news from Lynchburg to the 4th, that John C. Breckinridge and other Kentuckians were at Abingdon yesterday. It is understood that Breckinridge will resign his seat in the U. S. Senate, issue an address to the people of Kentucky, and actively engage in the war. It is believed that he will be in Richmond in a few days.

A young lady named Harrison, lately a school-teacher in Tennessee, arrived near our lines, having been six weeks in escaping. She is intelligent and is possessed of valuable information. She states that the fortifications at Manassas had three lines of intrenchments, one behind the other.

On Monday last, she saw Davis, Beauregard and Smith. The information comes from her guide, as she was unable to get through the rebel pickets. In the morning Gen. Smith will send out several companies of infantry and a battery to drive in the rebel pickets and capture the young lady, provided the rebels have not already taken her away.

CAIRO, Oct. 8.—Wm. Hany, of Whiteside County, Ill., arrived here last night, having deserted from Pillow's army. He reports that Gen. A. S. Johnston is in command of 4,000 rebel troops at Columbus. The rebels had fortified the banks four miles above Columbus, expecting an attack from the Federals. Gens. Cheatam, Pillow, Polk and Johnston were all at Columbus on Sunday. On the 29th September, Jeff. Thompson's army of 4,000 men were near Belmont and New Madrid.

The rebel army at Columbus is well armed and equipped, and had large bodies of cavalry.

Thompson's army is being fast decimated by desertions. They have nothing to eat, to wear, or to buy with. The country produce is nearly exhausted. Gen. Grant and a party of friends went on an excursion last night on the Belle of Memphis to Cape Girardeau.

There is no news from the expedition which left Bird's Point yesterday. The Grand Jury this morning ignored the bill against Kelly, of the St. Louis *Democrat*, for shooting Dr. Patterson. The gunboat New Era, of St. Louis, 8 guns, arrived here last night.

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 7.—Generals Fremont and McKinstry left for the West this afternoon.

It is stated here that Gen. Wool is now on his way to St. Louis, and is to be followed by fifty thousand troops, half of whom are to stop at Cincinnati and go into Kentucky, while the other half are to enter into active operations in Missouri, and supply the place of Gen. Fremont's army.

Information has been received here that about three weeks ago a slave insurrection was attempted in Jasper county—that about thirty-five of the negroes were killed, and a number of others were to be hanged. The discovery of the plot proved that the insurrection was wide spread.

A report is current that 2,000 rebels are 25 miles from Hermann, marching towards the Gasconade river, with the intention of burning the railroad bridge across that stream. These rebels are said to be headed by Mr. Johnson.

It is Gen. Fremont's intention to follow Price rapidly and continuously. After leaving Sedalia he will march from 25 to 40 miles a day, according to the condition of the roads, and, if necessary, he will enter Arkansas. He says that he does not want any more men—that he has sufficient for his purpose.

The Regiment of Lancers.

DETROIT, Oct. 8.—It is believed that the charge against Col. Rankin for a breach of neutrality laws, cannot be sustained. In any event his arrest by the Canadian authorities will not impede the prompt organization of the regiment of Lancers being rendezvoused here. Over thirty recruiting offices in the Northwestern States are actively at work and upwards of five hundred men have already been enrolled.

From the South.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.—The sloop-of-war Vincennes, a large propeller, Water Witch, another sloop-of-war, another schooner, and a pilot-boat, are now at Head Passes.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 4.—Jas. E. Brown has been elected Governor of Georgia, by a majority of between 5,000 and 10,000.

How the Enemy get Information.

Colonel Forney writes from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press*:

"It is the frequent boast of the Southern traitors that every movement of our armies is immediately made known to them, and that the free States abound with their spies, who, under the cloak of loyal professions, obtain possession of the confidence of the Union men, which they use and abuse without hesitation. Washington city is the very nest of these vermin. They are often among the loudest to shout hosannas to the Union; but let a battle be lost to the American flag, and they cannot restrain their joy. The female secessionists who shelter themselves behind the immunities and privileges of their sex, delight in every kind of demonstration against the Government, and are only dangerous when they irritate their lords and masters by pretending to sympathize with the cause of the country. Then they become the efficient and vigilant auxiliaries of Davis and his crew. It is believed here, that immediately after the movement upon Munson's Hill had been decided upon by the military authorities and the Cabinet, information was conveyed to the rebel troops across the Potomac, and upon this admonition they retreated without the loss of a man."

☞ Mr. Munson, the proprietor of Munson's Hill, in Virginia, from which the rebels have just retreated, has been, with his daughter, spending several days at Salisbury, Conn. His farm embraces about two hundred acres. He was compelled to leave it after the retreat of our troops from Bull Run. His son, who remained behind for a few days, had his horse shot under him by the rebels, when he was finally compelled to fly, but escaped himself unharmed. The whole family are devoted to the Union, and Mr. M. was one of the very few persons in that vicinity who voted for Lincoln at the last election. His house and barns have all been burned.

GEN. MCCLERNAND'S BRIGADE.—Complaint has been made that the arms furnished to the soldiers of Gen. John A. McClernand's brigade were not so good as were desired, and efforts have accordingly been made to procure better and more modern weapons. The brigade, when complete, will have attached to it two companies of artillery of six pieces each, and a cavalry company attached to each.—*Springfield Journal, 7th.*

RIGG'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES,
ELASTIC SILK STOCKINGS,
SHOULDER BRACES,
Fitch's, Marsh's and Mrs. Betts' Supporters,
AT
GALE BROTHERS,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, 202 Randolph street.

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Sanford's $1000 Patent Challenge Heaters.
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GREAT FUEL SAVERS,
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Over Six Thousand Recommends can be given.
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112, 114, 116 Lake Street,
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Bought before the late advance, and will be sold from ½ to one cent per yard less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.

50	Bales	Stark Sheeting,	[illegible]
50	"	Lawrence Sheeting,	[illegible]
50	"	Appleton do.	[illegible]
50	"	Indian Head do.	[illegible]
50,000		Stark Mill Bags,	$27.50 per hundred.
20,000		Lewiston Bags,	$25.50 do.
15,000		Cohoes Bags,	$26.00 do.
15,000		Manchester Bags,	$24.50 do.
20,000		Ozark Bags,	$26.50 do.
50	Cases	Merrimac Prints,	[illegible]
25	"	American Print Works,	[illegible]
25	"	Richmond Works,	[illegible]
50	"	Bleached Muslin, Under Price	
20	"	Cotton Flannels,	
20	"	Denims,	
30	Bales	Stripe and Tick,	
200	"	Batts,	
25	Cases	American De Laine,	[illegible]

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Fever and Ague,

Though not in itself dangerous, is apt, unless speedily removed, to have such a pernicious effect on the system, as to engender disorders much more baneful than itself and which not only render the after-life of the patient miserable, but are in themselves often fatal. A prompt and effectual remedy is therefore what is wanted, and as such

Dr. D. Jayne's Ague Mixture

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BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

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heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes, will be given up to said Bank.

Dated this 20th day of May A. D. 1861.

GEO. SMITH, President.

E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Co-Partnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we, the undersigned, have this day formed a Special and Limited Partnership, of which Otto Mutschlechner is the General Partner and Andrew Schaller is the Special Partner, in the Wholesale Liquor Business in the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, that the said Andrew Schaller, as the special partner, has contributed the sum of three thousand dollars cash to the capital stock in said firm, that the said Otto Mutschlechner has contributed the sum of four thousand four hundred and ninety-six dollars and eight cents that the said partnership begins on the first day of October, A. D. 1861, and is to continue for twenty one years from the second day of October, A. D. 1861, that the firm name of said Partnership is to be Otto Mutschlechner, who resides in the City of Chicago, and that the said Andrew Schaller resides in the City of Elgin, County of Kane, and State of Illinois.

OTTO MUTSCHLECHNER,
ANDREW SCHALLER.

DRUMMOND & FOSTER, Attorneys.

Chicago, Ill., October 1st, A. D. 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of J. M. STINE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled up by J. M. Stine, at the old stand, No. 37 Lake street, up stairs, to whom all debts due to the firm are to be paid.

Chicago, August 1st 1861. MAX KRAMER.

J. M. STINE would respectfully inform his friends and the trade generally, that he will continue the

WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS BUSINESS

At the old stand,

No. 37 Lake Street, Up Stairs,

And solicits a continuance of their patronage.

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L. CORNELL & CO.,

Post Office Box 31, Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1861.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Among the Old Settlers on the Kaskaskia and the Embarrass Rivers.

CHAMPAIGN, Oct. 8, 1861.

The histories of the early settlers of the country, could they be gathered up, would make an interesting volume, not only in the stirring events of border life, but the gradual unfolding of a system of agriculture peculiar to the drift soil that forms the great prairie slopes of the State. The railroads have changed the routes of travel, and the great immigrant thoroughfares have become abandoned, or sunk to the level of the common country roads. The route over which the army of immigrants that left the "National road" at Indianapolis for the Sangamon country has been obliterated by the steel clipper of the more modern settlers, who have made easy stages to the West by rail; and the great State road leading from Shelbyville on the Kaskaskia to Chicago is now unknown, except among a limited few of the grey-headed pioneers, and in the musty and imperfect records of the countries through which it passed. Last week, accompanied by our better half, with a horse and buggy we drove through sixty miles of country, following the line of old settlements, with a view to gather up something of the past and to examine more particularly into the history of orchard culture and the varieties that have stood the test of soil and climate.

Champaign county is located on the plateau of land at the head of the Sangamon, the Vermillion of the Wabash, the Kaskaskia and the Embarrass rivers. Its average level above the waters of Lake Michigan is about one hundred and fifty feet, and above the Ohio, at Cairo, four hundred and fifty feet. The general course of the Sangamon is west, traversing the great corn zone of the State, and enters the Illinois in town nineteen north, near latitude 40 degs., or two degrees south of Chicago. By the early settlers, all the country watered by the Sangamon was called the "Sangamon Country." The Kaskaskia runs to the southwest and enters the basin of Upper Egypt. The Vermillion is nearly to the east, and the Embarrass to the southeast. These streams at their head interlock each other, and thus form a water shed that solves the mystery of the enormous crops of corn that are grown here year after year. This water shed runs south to the north line of the basin of Upper Egypt, and the heavy belts of timber that fringe these four streams by diffusing the rain clouds that come up from the Mississippi always insure such an amount of rain that a very disastrous drouth is never known, and hence the belt of country known as Central Illinois can be rightly called the great corn zone of the State.

SADORA'S GROVE

is the first grove of timber near the head of the Kaskaskia, but here it is called the Okaw. At the south side of this grove in the summer of 1824, Henry Sadoras, sen., with his wife and six children, took their noonday meal under the shade of the oaks that stood as guardian sentinels of the river forest, from whose deep aisles went up the smoke of the Indian wigwam, and from out the dark shadows echoed the shouts of the young children of the forest. In solemn grandeur the grass of the prairie waved its wild luxuriance, and the eye of the immigrant was lost in the vastness of the "Grand Prairie" that stretched far away to the north, to meet the Illinois and Iroquois rivers. The trail of the Indian and the track of an occasional immigrant wagon were all that had marred the surface. The fields of corn that formed a part of the Indians' food lay deep in the valley of the Wabash or the Illinois rivers, and no attempts had been made at the culture of the rich prairie within what is now the counties of Champaign and Douglas. Born and nurtured on the hill sides of Crawford county in the State of Penn., with a four years' sojourn in the heavy forest land of Indiana, no wonder that this spot, so smiling under the noonday sun, with its wealth of wood and prairie, attracted the attention of the immigrant, and courted him to carve out a home amid their sylvan beauties. The five yoke of steers that had hauled the worldly goods and loved ones of his household to the far West were unyoked, and for the first time the grove resounded to the steady blows of the woodman's axe, and the tall saplings one after one fell to the ground, and in a few days the cabin of the immigrant stood just under the shade of the forest, and looking out on the broad expanse of prairie to the east. The nearest neighbor to the east was John Vance, at Butler's Point, at the salt works of the Vermillion, from which most of the salt for the Wabash country was procured. These salt springs, once so valuable to the pioneer, have lost their value, and but few of the present population ever dream that such a thing is now in existance.

The great salines at Onondaga and Turk's Island, have destroyed their commercial value. For nine years the immigrant and his family lived in harmony with their Indian neighbors. At the close of the Black Hawk war, these moved west, and left them the sole white inhabitants of the new county of Champaign. But long before this the stream of immigration had set in to the Sangamon country, and the timber belt that fringed the Sangamon and its small tributaries, had become filled with cabins, and thousands of corn fields had invaded the prairie. This army of immigrants passed the cabin at Saidora Grove, and always made a night's halt. There they procured corn, and oats for their teams, and bacon, corn meal and flour for themselves. The settlers in the Sangamon country had already become stock growers, and large droves went east by this route even before 1830, yet the nearest neighbor was at Monticello, then called Piatt, distant fifteen miles. In 1834 Mr. Rock settled within two and a half miles, and after him came a flood of immigrants, all building their cabins at the edge of the timber. The great State road from the old parts of the State to Chicago, on the lake, was now opened, and crossed the western route at the cabin of Mr. Sadoras, which now became one of the great points of rest and feed for the traveler. The log cabin had become too small, and a hotel commensurate with the wants of the rapidly settling up of the country must be erected. The nearest saw-mill was distant seventy miles, being sixteen miles east of Covington, in the heavy timber lands of Indiana, but the profits on corn at thirty seven and a half cents a bushel, and meal at twenty-five, warranted the outlay, and near fifty thousand feet of lumber was hauled over the prairie through unbridged sloughs and small streams, and the large house went up, much to the joy of the travelers and drovers.

THE ORCHARD.

Here we can learn something of the longevity of the apple tree, of aspect and of soil, suited to its wants. The first trees for this orchard were procured some miles south of Terre Haute, and numbered fifty, most of them Milams, not grafted, but sprouts taken from orchard trees, and grown a couple of years in nursery rows. These were set out in the spring of 1830, on a piece of land from which the timber had been removed. The site was rather flat, with a heavy forest to the west and south, coming close up to the orchard, more distant on the north and the open prairie to the east. Many of those trees are now dead, those remaining are Milams and are much decayed by age, and though now bearing a good crop cannot last a long time. The Wine Saps are all dead, and so are some other varieties, names not known. Up to the winter of '54-5 they bore good crops, but the severe cold of that winter killed many of them, and also a large number in the orchard adjoining, which was several years younger. In 1834 this orchard commenced bearing, and has continued to bear good annual crops to the present date. The orchard was afterwards extended to over two hundred trees, all Milams, by taking the sprouts from the first setting, putting them into nursery rows in the garden for two or three years, then into the orchard. Some thousands of trees have been sent from this orchard to form new ones throughout this part of the country; hence the fact of the universal planting of the Milam, which, from its disposition to send up suckers, furnished a cheap tree, which was thrifty and productive and a good keeper, for no fruit, if we except the Little Romanite, will bear so much rough handling as this same Milam. The fruit is in eating from October to May, and for this part of the State has few equals for its many good qualities. As a profitable market variety in the old orchard it has no superior. In the northern part of the State it has not given satisfaction. The tree proves tender and the fruit is not as valuable. Seven years after planting the first orchard one hundred Milam trees were procured from the old Curtis Nursery in Edgar county. These trees are now in full bearing, having been set twenty-four years. Twenty years since several of these trees were grafted to various by a traveling grafter from Ohio, and to his credit be it spoken, he was an honest man, for his Putnam Russets, since named *Roxberry Russet*, the *Green Pippin*, now the well known Rhode Island Greening, *Genitan*, the Raules Janet, Fall Wine, Yellow Bellflower, Golden Russet, and Vandervere Pippin are all true. Had we his name we would hand it down as a bright and shining light to the swindlers who swarmed through the country at a later date, grafting in all manner of trash under the names of approved varieties. Mr. S. thinks the Milam the most valuable apple in his list, though the Yellow Bellflower from its large size and showy appearance will outsell it in market. The White Pippin is a favorite in alternate years, when it produces abundant crops and commands a ready sale; it is a rich, crisp, juicy fruit, keeping well into May. The tree is a rapid, upright grower, and is already becoming popular in the central and south part of Indiana. The Roxberry Russet is not a good keeper, and of no great value. The Vandervere Pippin is a large, showy, flat apple, but rather coarse, is productive, but Mr. S. thinks not desirable. The most important fault is in the selection of varieties. In this and most orchards of the early settlers is the want of summer and autumn sorts. In this orchard now loaded with valuable fruit there is not a single good autumn fruit ripe at this time, and the best to be had is the windfalls of the Milam grown mellow, but not rich, from lying on the ground.

PEACHES

have from time to time been cut down by the hard winters, and the crop is an uncertain one. For a series of years there would be good annual crops, and then for several years the crop would fail. The rule is to plant a few trees every year, so if the old trees are killed, the young ones will take their places. The site of Mr. S.'s peach orchard is not a good one, it is so closely sheltered and the ground so rich that the trees take on a late growth which endangers them. The north side of hills or heavy prairie swells are much better when sheltered from the heavy prairie wind.

THE CULTURE OF COTTON.

In common with all the pioneers of the south and central part of the State, Mr. S. grew his own cotton, that is sufficient for clothing and bedding; this was spun and wove in the family. A half acre of cotton was planted for three years, the crops were abundant and of good quality. To insure ripening, the top branches were shortened in as we sometimes do tomato vines; none of these crops were injured by frost. The planting was discontinued from the fact that the increased travel so occupied the time of the mother and three daughters, that they could neither spin nor weave and must exchange their labor for linsey brought in by the settlers from Ohio and Indiana. The fact that cotton has been profitably grown on a small scale as far north as latitude 40 deg., will admit of no denial. It was ginned by a rude hand gin made on the farm. It is not improbable that the rich soil of the prairie, with improved implements inducing superior culture, might not make cotton growing a profitable branch of farming as far north as this point, and should the culture of corn continue at its present status, we will predict that the experiment will be made, and especially should the present rebellion continue a number of years, as it now gives promise of doing.

THE CROPS.

In the early settlement corn was then, as now, the great staple. This was sold to drovers or cattle feeders who brought large droves from the older portions of the State, purchased whole fields which was put in shock by the farmer, and sold generally for ten cents a bushel. The estimate was made by the buyer and seller, each selecting a shock, which was husked, and three half bushels of ears reckoned as a bushel of corn, and the average yield thus ascertained, which was generally fifty to sixty bushels. Forty acres was considered the average for the hand, which would bring from two to two hundred and fifty dollars. This, with land at one dollar and a quarter an acre, was a good paying business, and to those who fed their own hogs an additional profit. Thus it will be seen that with cheap land corn fed on the farm was a paying institution. The plan of feeding was this: The corn was cut and placed in shocks of some one hundred and fifty hills each, making about twenty shocks to the acre. Two enclosures of grass land for feeding ground were selected. The cattle were placed in one and the hogs in the other, generally two hogs to one head of cattle. The corn shocks were hauled to the cattle field and scattered over the ground, and they eat what they wanted of it. The next day the hogs were let into this field to glean up the wasted grain, while the cattle were being fed in the next field, and thus alternating day by day until the feeding was completed, usually in November. The settlers residing in log cabins of their own construction and in making their own clothing, they could, of course, lay up money, but the great drawback was their mode of living. The location of their dwellings, the want of fruit a great part of the year, and of garden vegetables; exposure to the night dews and morning fogs that often enveloped the dwellings in the edge of the timber; these led to autumn fevers, that usually trenched largely on the pleasures and profits of farming. Although the dwelling of Mr. Sadoras is in the edge of the grove, and has been for the last thirty-seven years, yet his family, with the exception of the year 1847, have enjoyed excellent health; and Mrs. S., now seventy-nine years of age, does a respectable day's work, goes to market with his fruit, feeds some three hundred head of hogs. The almost uninterrupted health of this pioneer family, is due to the orchard, the garden, the use of beef instead of fat pork, the avoidance of exposure to night and morning dews, and the use of fires in the sitting room in damp or cool weather. To the above we may add an abundance of clothing suitable to the season. We mention these things, to show that even along the timber borders, good health can be had with the use of ordinary care. We have no hesitation in saying that after a quarter of a century residence in the State, that nine-tenths of all the sickness is occasioned by the careless and bad manner of living of the people. Go through the old settlements where you will, you will find little attention paid to gardening; not even that common vegetable, the potato, will be found on the tables one-half of the time; even in this trip of three days this has been amply verified. Let us, then, hear less of the unhealthfulness of the country, and lay the blame where it belongs—to the fat pork, the absence of fresh beef, fruit and vegetables. This may be trenching on private matters, but they are those that interest the great mass of the people. A portion of our State has become regenerated in these respects, not so much from a change of climate, to any great extent, though this has had its value in the drying up of the damp surface, but in the points to which Mr. S. directed his attention at an early day. For years a large part of the animal food used in his family was pork hams, venison and chickens, both prairie and domestic, fat pork being ignored. The venison has disappeared, and now the butcher supplies its place.

This matter of food is an important one, and should not be overlooked. In this instance we have thirty-seven years of experience, through all the changes and trials of a border life. By the observance of these simple rules, this family of eight persons have stood all the trials of log cabin exposure, and of the damp exhalations of the river forest that fringed the prairie, and in this thirty-seven years but one of its members paid the debt of nature, and that the pioneer mother, fourteen years since, at the good age of near sixty years. The present Mrs. S. came into the country in 1830, and has enjoyed uninterrupted good health. Give us the orchard and the garden, and others may have the quinine and the calomel. A great deal has been said in regard to early rising, and in its poetical feature it is certainly beautiful, with "the dew drop glittering on the rose," but in its sober prose is a great mistake, and will be found especially so to our armies, who take their morning and evening drill; better wait until the sun has carried up the moisture

"That gloomy night
Had gathered in the vale;"

when the soldier will come forth refreshed and invigorated, ready and able to do his duty. This strolling out before the sun, half chilled by the damp morning air, is an outrage upon humanity and should be discontinued. Early rising should always be accompanied with the lighting of a fire to dry out the dampness of the room. But to return, there was no market for apples until the building of the Illinois Central Railroad; first the price was ten cents a bushel, then twenty-five cents, and for the last half dozen years fifty cents, with a good prospect of the latter price continuing for an indefinite time. Of late years the feeding of cattle has been discontinued, and hogs have become the great staple. This farm, like a large number in this section, is worked by tenants, and even at the present prices is found a paying business. Potatoes have always produced well, but from the want of a ready market have not been extensively planted. Flax and hemp have both been tried, but were not found profitable. Winter wheat has yielded good average returns, and if alternated with clover will pay a good profit. Oats are somewhat liable to lodge, but Mr. S. continues this crop for his own teams as being better adapted to them than corn, a hint that our farmers hereaway would do well to heed. Upon the breaking out of the gold fever in California, the three sons and one married daughter left for the auriferous regions, and have not returned. Since then Mr. S. has had the chief care of this large farm, now worked by tenants. And whether we look at the well arranged and shady house grounds, the well filled garden, the fine show of flowers, the teeming orchard, the luxuriant meadow and pasture, and the heavy growth of corn, we should reflect that our new settlers would do well to take the lessons of one who has carved out a home, and made the prairies smile with the good things of earth. Mr. S. has had everything in regard to prairie culture to learn by experience, and he has succeeded most admirably.

When we contrast the steel clipper with the old wooden mold board that he fashioned out of his own grove, the corn planter, the shovel plows and the cultivators of to-day with those in use thirty years since, we should be thankful that we have not to follow in the same path of development that he has passed through.

He has proved to us that the apple is a sure crop, that the peach is uncertain, that corn will pay to feed cattle and hogs, at ten cents the bushel; that potatoes and garden vegetables are easily grown, that no year in the thirty-seven has there been a decided failure of the crops, that winter wheat makes good returns, that oats should be cultivated, that to enjoy good health, eschew quinine, calomel, too early rising (thereby being exposed to the morning or evening dew,) fat pork, bad whisky, strong coffee without sugar, and general laziness. For fifteen miles along the east side of the Okaw, the roadside is lined with cornfields on the prairie, while the road continues along the border of the timber belt. At almost every cabin or large farmhouse, small orchards occur, mostly of the Milam. Scarcely an acre of wheat, and but little attention paid to the garden. Here the hogs run in the timber through the summer, when the old ones are put up to fat and the pigs run out to pick up the oak and other nuts which are found in abundance. A little corn will carry the young stock through. Of course none of these farmers think of selling corn, and in this drive of sixty miles we did not see two thousand bushels of old corn, it had been so nearly all fed out. From this region pork will come up by the thousand head, and while farmers who sell corn at a shilling a bushel are growing poor, these men are growing rich. From a point west of Tuscola we passed over the prairie to Camargo, on the Embarrass river, but which is here called by the natives the Ambro. Here again we are among the old settlers, and of course among old orchards. The Milam is here the great apple, though in one orchard we found Smith's Cider was esteemed the most profitable, and the owner intends to plant it largely as soon as he can obtain the seed. This variety has become well known in parts of Ohio, and we have found it popular in Union county. At the north part of the State, it would be one of the most profitable, but for its tendency to fire blight. We notice this more particularly to show that an apple that may be a favorite in one part of the State, may not be in another. A few persons have the Yellow Bellflower, the White Pippin, the White Winter Pearmain and the Wine Sap, all of which are giving the best of satisfaction. We passed up this stream for fifteen miles and find the same system of hog feeding dominant as before noticed on the Okaw. We have already made this article too long, yet we have much more to say of the modes of culture among the corn growers of this section, as well as some important items in fruit culture, all of which we must defer to some other time.

RURAL.

THE STUMP TAIL GUARDS ONCE MORE.—The Auditor has again opened his vaults for the delivery of bonds in exchange for notes of the Illinois currency, very justly concluding that bill-holders will thus realize more than if all the bonds were put into the market at once, and sold for what they will bring. As a consequence, the "Stump Tail Brigade" has returned in full force. We note the arrival of Captain Spink, Chaplain Hall, Sergeant Harris, and several other members of the corps, armed with carpet bags full of Illinois currency to be exchanged for Southern bonds. The money is coming in quite rapidly already.—*Illinois State Journal, 7th.*

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FIRST CABIN............$95 to $135,

According to accommodation in State Rooms.

Suites of first-class apartments for families by special agreement.

Servants in attendance on passengers, and Children HALF PRICE. Infants FREE.

Thirty Cubic feet of Baggage, FREE.

THIRD CABIN............$35 to $50,

According to accommodation.

Children under eight years, half fare; under twelve months, $5. Twenty Cubic feet of Baggage, FREE.

Freight will be taken on very Favorable Terms.

Plans of the ship may be seen, Tickets issued, and all other information furnished on application personally or by mail to

JAMES WARRACK, Agent,

No. 13 Lake street, Chicago.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Consignees, New York.

THROUGH TICKETS TO

EUROPE,

—BY—

STEAM OR SAIL.

Apply to GREENEBAUM BROTHERS, the oldest house in this line in Chicago. Office, Marine Bank Building, entrance on Lasalle street. Sight drafts for £1 sterling, and upwards, at current rates.

Lake Transportation.

1861.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE.

TIME AND INSURANCE SAVED

VIA

CHICAGO, PORT SARNIA

AND GREAT WESTERN

RAILWAY LINE.

[illegible]

TIME AND INSURANCE will be less by this line than by any other line, as the entire distance and danger of navigation via "St. Clair Flats" and "Lake Erie" is avoided.

For Freight or Passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH, 7 and 8 River street, or to A. WALLINGFORD, Agent G. W. Railway, Corner Lake and Dearborn streets.

THE

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS.

1861.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the

NEW YORK CENTRAL

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,

[illegible]

130 Canal Boats,

[illegible]

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

(Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers. B. C. & C. Line Steamers.

TONAWANDA, FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE, WENONA,
MOHAWK MENDOTA
PLYMOUTH EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE, GALENA,
MAY FLOWER, CHICAGO,

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents:

[illegible]

CONSIGNEES:

[illegible]

RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents,

Foot of State street, Chicago.

1861. 1861.

THE

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO.

Will during the present season, run their line of

FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS

Regularly between

Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes,

FORMING

A DAILY LINE,

For Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and

TRI-WEEKLY LINE,

To and from Chicago, Milwaukee, and intermediate ports.

[illegible]

Ship Chandlers.

GEORGE F. FOSTER,

SHIP CHANDLER

And Sail Maker,

Have constantly for sale at the lowest prices

Manilla Rope, Pitch, Tarred Rope, Hay Rope, Tar, Lath Rope, Oakum, Blocks, Spun Yarn.

SAILS,

TENTS, TARPAULINS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, &c., &c.

Made to order at shortest notice.

[illegible] South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

Commission Merchants.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

COMMISSION HOUSE.—The subscribers have formed a Co-Partnership for the transaction of a General Commission business, for the sale and purchase of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and General Country Produce, at Chicago, Ill., under the firm name of

RAYMOND, WRIGHT & WHITNEY.

[illegible]

T. MAPLE & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

210 South Water Street, cor. Wells, Chicago, Ill.

Cash advances made on Consignments.

P. KANE & SONS have opened at No. 3 Hilliard's Block, South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Pork, &c. [illegible]

DATER, STEWART & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

No. 73 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

MORSE & YARWOOD,

(LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.)

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

158..........SOUTH WATER STREET..........158

Akin's Building.

SHACKFORD & HOW,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

SPAFFORD & ELLIS,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. [illegible]

RICE FAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 13 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 2153.

[illegible]

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED.

[illegible]

MACQUEEN & GRINDON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 1 Pardee's Building, corner South Water and Wells street, Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

JOSEPH H. TUCKER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 4....Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill....No. 4

[illegible]

M. S. NICHOLS & CO., HAVE opened at 198 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, [illegible]

A. PEUGNET

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and country Produce generally.

Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block,

N. E. Corner South Water and Clark streets.

[illegible]

CASH ADVANCES

WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO.,

Liverpool and London.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES

Will be made on consignments to the above house of

BACON, LARD, PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE GENERALLY,

By THOMAS NASH.

MURRY NELSON & CO.,

PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, [illegible]

Bedford, Meredith & Russell,

EXCLUSIVE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Beef, Flour, Grain and Produce generally, No. 26 and 28 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

ALLEN, VANE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELLING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 210 South Water street, [illegible]

CULVER & COMPANY

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

216 South Water Street, Chicago.

BAKER & SPAFFORD,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

FORD & NORTON,

STORAGE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

[illegible]

BAILIE & SEYMOUR,

PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. [illegible]

CHARLES RANDOLPH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 3 Loomis Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 3 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

152 South Water Street, Chicago.

MUDD & UPDIKE,

General Commission Merchants,

[illegible]

WATSON V. COE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

Tobacco.

D. J. GARTH & CO.'S

Manufactured Tobacco.

EWING, BRIGGS, & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers, 73 South Water-st., Chicago,

Are Agents for wholesale for the above celebrated make of Tobacco at manufacturer's prices, freight added. [illegible]

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI,

Fresco and Decorative Painters,

101 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO.

FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING

[illegible]

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

TWENTY THOUSAND Bushels BARLEY MALT.

Cheap for Cash.

[illegible]

Legal Advertisements.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, [illegible]

CHANCERY NOTICE—State of Illinois, County of Cook, [illegible]

Railroads.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after SUNDAY, July 28th, 1861, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows:

[illegible]

For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

[illegible]

FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,

Harrisburg & Pittsburg.

[illegible]

D. W. ROSS, West'n Pass. Agent.

S. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

1861.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Michigan Southern & Lake Shore

RAILROAD.

[illegible]

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

JAMES BORN, Receiver.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.

[illegible]

JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Sup't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Oshkosh, Berlin, and Intermediate Points.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

[illegible] articles "CONTRABAND OF WAR" will not be received or transported by this road, without a permit [illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

HURLBUT'S GREAT TIGHT BARREL STAVE SAWING AND JOINTING MACHINE,

PATENTED JULY 24, 1860.

[illegible]

HUNT'S AXES.—The DOUGLAS AXE MANUFACTURING COMPANY Of Boston, offer for sale at 84 Lake street, Chicago, a stock of their

AXES AND TOOLS.

[illegible]

At Reduced Prices for Cash.

[illegible]

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL

PIG IRON.

[illegible]

HORSE POWERS, CORN SHELLERS, [illegible]

Public Houses.

MATTESON HOUSE, CHICAGO.—On and after this date our rates of Board will be reduced to

$2.00 Per Day.

Chicago, Sept. 16th, 1861.

Chicago Tribune

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1861.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Joseph Howe, of Halifax, N. S., and Attorney General Archibald of [illegible] were upon Change yesterday.

CAMP INSTRUCTOR.—Lieut. John C. Long, of the 8th regiment of U. S. regulars, has been ordered to Camp Douglas as military instructor.

HEAVY PURCHASE OF HIDES.—Within a few days past an agent for a heavy firm in Germany has purchased upwards of $35,000 worth of hides in this city and shipped them to that country.

THE OFFICES.—Candidates for offices are becoming plenty. Among others we notice that T. B. Carter, Esq., one of our oldest and most reliable citizens, has been requested by his friends to allow his name to be used for the office of County Clerk.

ARRIVED.—Lieut. C. M. Willard, of Co. A, Chicago Light Artillery, arrived in this city on Monday night. Lieut. W. had the misfortune to have his arm broken by a kick from a vicious horse. He hopes, however, to rejoin his command in Paducah, Kentucky, in a few days.

BODY RECOVERED.—The body of the unfortunate man, Jacob Klima, who was drowned a few days since by walking off the Van Buren street bridge into the river, was recovered yesterday near the spot where he fell. An inquest was held by the Coroner which developed, however, nothing in addition to the facts heretofore published.

SPLENDID GRAPES.—B. Sanders, Esq., Blue Island, presented us yesterday with a basket of magnificent Isabella grapes. Why will not everybody that has a rood of ground, have his vine? They bear profusely, and besides being a luxury, are a most health-giving fruit. Mr. Sanders has almost a thousand pounds of this delicious fruit.

☞ The Rev. E. Anderson, Chaplain of the 37th Illinois regiment (Col White) is expected to arrive in Chicago to-day. Any small packages or letters that friends of the boys wish to forward to them he will gladly take back with him, free of charge. Articles left at the TRIBUNE office will be handed over to the Chaplain when he calls for them. The regiment was at Booneville at last accounts.

☞ Go to dinner at Bryan Hall on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and let your wife and Bridget have a chance to clean house, and if it is not pleasant at home in the evening, (as of course it will not be, with the house all in confusion, and your wife assisting at the Fair,) go spend your evenings there, and take supper at and with the *fair*. Forego your cigars and beer for one day and give the cost to the orphans.

PERSONAL.—Hon. J. Howe, Secretary of State, Nova Scotia; Hon. A. G. Archibald, Attorney General, Nova Scotia; Hon. J. McCully, Railway Commissioner, Province Nova Scotia; D. P. Phelps and lady, Syracuse, N. Y; A. Tenney, New York; A. Whitney and mother, Niagara Falls; M. H. Gleeson and lady, Boston; Dr. Waldo Lincoln, Worcester, Mass; E. P. Phillips and lady, Boston; and M. O. Brandt, Richmond, Ind., are stopping at the Tremont House.

SHERMAN HOUSE.—We note the following among the arrivals at the Sherman:

Gen. Hamilton, U. S. A.; E. M. Gilbert, Esq., Utica, N. Y., President Michigan Southern Railroad; J. D. Campbell, Superintendent Michigan Southern Railroad; George C. Tallman, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; George W. Thayer, Esq., President Exchange Bank, Boston; T. J. Halderman, Esq., Cincinnati; H. K. Sheldon, Esq., Connecticut; L. G. Pratt, Esq., Peoria; Col. E. B. Taylor, Illinois; J. C. Caffrey, Esq., and family, St. Louis; J. Jay Knox, Esq., St. Paul; H. H. Kellmer, Esq., Guttenberg; M. A. Finch, Esq., Mayville, Ky.; Wm. M. Creary, Esq., Pittsburgh; R. Carpenter, Esq., San Francisco.

DENTAL ECONOMY.—Dr. W. W. Allport, the well known dentist of this city, has had constructed an ingenious and novel style of labor and time-saving machinery. This is a miniature water wheel in the basement of his residence, which, by means of belting running through a long box, drives the lathes with great speed in his laboratory where the teeth are ground and polished. By this simple contrivance much time and labor are saved, enabling the Doctor to diminish the price of teeth from fifteen to thirty per cent., at the same time furnishing just as superior an article as ever. An expenditure in the matter of teeth is not at any time remarkably pleasant, and he certainly confers no inconsiderable favor upon the public who devises any method to reduce dental rates.

A SMART SHERIFF.—It will be remembered that a man named John Fille was arrested a few days since for stealing three horses. The animals were finally traced to Effingham county, and the Sheriff of that county was notified of the facts. In due time, accompanied by two assistants, he arrived in this city, took charge of the prisoner, and left with him by the Illinois Central Railroad an evening or two since. A short distance below Mattoon the Sheriff and his assistants fell asleep, and the hand-cuffed prisoner walked out to the car platform and jumped off while the train was in motion. It was a long time before the loss was discovered. The train was backed to the spot, and the Sheriff had the satisfaction of seeing the embankment ploughed up for some distance but no prisoner. The doughty trio retired to their rural abodes in a state of great mortification and disgust.

THE PEACH TRADE.—Few people have any idea of the enormous traffic in peaches during the present season between St. Joseph and Chicago. The following table gives the number of boxes and baskets of this choice fruit brought by one propeller alone—the Lady Franklin:

August	30	793
Sept.	2	477
"	4	1,314
"	5	2,090
"	6	733
"	7	1,368
"	9	2,973
"	10	2,304
"	12	2,319
"	13	2,298
"	16	1,729
"	20	1,832
"	23	2,757
"	25	2,795
"	27	1,974
Total		27,010

Besides the above, numerous sail vessels have left St. Joseph daily, heavily laden with peaches for this port and Milwaukee. The fruit district at that place embraces only an area of fifteen square miles. We doubt if its equal in peach-bearing can be found in the world.

THE STRIKE AMONG THE SAILORS.—The strike among the sailors noticed in our last issue still continues. Large gangs of them paraded the docks yesterday, preventing by force the more peaceable ones from engaging themselves to the ship masters. The tugs were busy all day in carrying sailors who were willing to work, to the various vessels, as it was impossible to get aboard from the docks. The demand of the refractory sailors is two dollars per day, but they have chosen a method of securing it which can only result in their loss. They are depriving themselves of daily employment, without approaching any nearer the desired results. Late in the evening, word was brought to the Station House that a large gang of the riotous sailors had taken possession of the schooner *Courtwright*, and had driven off the crew. A posse of police was at once dispatched to the vessel, with orders to arrest every man found upon the craft. The gang however had got wind of the matter, and when the police arrived they found nothing but an empty vessel. The authorities, however, are determined to quell these riotous proceedings, cost what it may.

Recorder's Court.

The following indictments were presented by the Grand Jury of the Recorder's Court yesterday:

Barney Rogers *alias* Barney Kelly, plead guilty, robbery.

James Duffy and Timothy Hurley, not guilty, larceny.

James Hughes and Augusta Manke, not guilty, larceny.

Christian Schlautse, not guilty, assault with a deadly weapon.

The case of Thomas and Michael Burns, jointly indicted last spring for assault, was in hearing before the court yesterday afternoon.

In order to facilitate business, a Branch Court was held in the Circuit Court rooms, J. G. Wicker, Acting Judge, and Geo. Linder, Prosecuting Attorney. The case of Edward Duffy, indicted for larceny of a valise from Sullivan Hotel, occupied this Court all the afternoon and did not get [illegible].

ANOTHER INVESTIGATION UPON HAND.

Serious Charges Against An Alderman.

The investigation of the accounts of Comptroller Ward by a Select Committee, appointed by the Common Council, is fresh in the minds of our readers. This investigation was induced by charges preferred by Alds. Comisky and Colby, and has resulted in the complete exoneration of the Comptroller from any malfeasance in his office; and the Committee reported to that effect at the last meeting of the Council, with the exception of Alds. Comisky and Colby, who had preferred the charges, and whose constant iteration of them seems to savor more of persecution than any desire to test the merits of the case.

The tables now are turned, however, and the Mayor makes a bold and serious list of of charges against Ald. Colby, all of which he says he will prove, and against other parties not members of the Council, which he intimates will be left for the Grand Jury to decide upon. The charges have been laid before the Common Council, and that body will meet this evening for investigation of the same.

The following is a certified copy of the Mayor's communication:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Oct. 7, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Common Council:—I believe that Alderman Colby, in connection with Messrs. A. C. Ellithorpe, C. C. Flint, and perhaps other persons, have been endeavoring to have the Comptroller removed from office, for the following reasons, viz: thinking that they thereby would be better enabled to swindle the city on some old claims which they pretend to hold against it, and that they might gratify a personal animosity against him, probably originating in the fact that he would not pay such claims.

In the endeavor to accomplish this object, it was quite evident to those hearing the evidence before the Investigating Committee in relation to the insinuations made against the Comptroller, that forgery and perjury were both made use of. As, however, but one of the parties is a city official, I shall leave the Grand Jury to deal with the rest and proceed to the consideration of the case of Alderman Colby.

And I now charge Alderman Colby, 1. With entering into a conspiracy to injure the character of a prominent financial city official, by making so called charges against him, thereby endeavoring to procure his removal, believing that the so-called charges were false when he made them, and by so doing, deliberately injuring the good name and financial credit of the city, which, as an Alderman, he is bound to protect.

2. With using improper means to induce other Aldermen to vote for such removal before he or others had pretended to make such charges.

3. That by misrepresentations he induced other Aldermen to sign a recommendation to have a certain claim paid, belonging to Ellithorpe and Colby, against the city, amounting to $8,000, for macadamizing Western Avenue, knowing at the time that he would be swindling the city if he succeeded in getting it paid.

4. Acting dishonestly (knowing said last named claim to be unjust) in endeavoring to sell it or hypothecate it for money to innocent parties.

5. With selling an estimate to an innocent party, issued by the city to Ellithorpe & Colby for work done on West Randolph street, amounting, with interest, when sold to about $9,000, the same having to his knowledge been paid by the city more than a year before he sold it.

6. With acting dishonestly in many ways in matters pertaining to the City Government, during the time that he has been Alderman, which an investigation into the facts will show.

As it is doubtful whether a Committee has the right to subpoena witnesses and compel them to answer questions, I respectfully suggest (that as the Common Council has the power) that you appoint some early time to investigate these charges, with a view, if they shall be found to be true to a sufficient extent to justify such action, to expel Alderman Colby from this body.

Very Respectfully,
JULIAN S. RUMSEY, Mayor.

Wilson's Mechanic's Fusileers.

This fine body of men, now encamped at Camp Webb, Wright's Grove, Col. Wilson commanding, are rendering most efficient service in the construction of the barracks at the new Camp of Instruction. Yesterday, one hundred and fifty of the regiment were busily engaged, and to-day another platoon is detailed to construct the officers' quarters. The men are thorough mechanics, and are finishing up their work in a rapid and effective manner.

The Staff of the Regiment is organized as follows:

Colonel—J. W. WILSON,
Lt.-Colonel—JOHN WOOD,
Major—M. P. WOOD,
Adjutant—GEO. B. WILSON.
Quartermaster—WM. GOLDAY.
Assistant do. —GEO. C. MOSS.
Assistant Surgeon—— KNAPP.

Col. Wilson has seen service before, having been connected with the First Massachusetts Fusileer Regiment during the Florida War. Major Wood was formerly Master Mechanic of the New Albany & Salem Railroad, and is one of the best mechanics in the country. The regiment now numbers seven companies, embracing about six hundred men. Three more companies are expected this week. The men are from Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan, and are all mechanics. As they receive extra pay, and are already at work for the Government, strong inducements are presented for enlistment. We have no doubt that the regiment will soon be full, and when full will be one of the best regiments for its peculiar duties in the service.

Lind Medical Department.

We have already alluded, in our columns, to the approaching commencement of lectures in the Rush Medical College; and now call attention to the claims of its younger, but flourishing compeer, the Medical Department of the Lind University. The opening lecture of its third Winter session will be delivered on Monday, the 14th inst.

The Faculty of this Institution is already well known to our citizens, and most thoroughly and favorably to the profession—Profs. N. S. Davis, Edmund Andrews, H. A. Johnson, W. H. Byford, and I. H. Hollister, having filled chairs in "the Rush" and kindred Colleges. The other members of the Faculty are Drs. R. N. Isham (Surgeon of Marine Hospital) A. S. McArthur, M. K. Taylor, F. Mahla, Ph. D., Horace Wardner, and H. G. Safford, (Prof. of Medical Jurisprudence).

Dr. Andrews, (Prof. of Surgery and of Clinical Surgery), has already delivered an elaborate course of lectures on Military Surgery, amply illustrated, to a large class of students and graduates the past Summer; and so much of these as may be profitable, will be repeated during the winter session.

The Mercy Hospital, on Wabash Avenue, is under the medical and surgical charge of Profs. Davis and Andrews, and cliniques are there given every morning. The Marine Hospital, in charge of Prof. Isham, is thrown open twice a week; and cliniques are given at the College every Wednesday, by Prof. Andrews, on Surgical cases selected from the Chicago City Dispensary, and every Saturday, by Prof. Byford, on diseases of women and children, supplied from the same source.

The distinguishing feature of the Lind, however, is in the mode of instruction, by creating two departments—a Junior, embracing the more elementary branches—and a Senior, including the higher and more abstruse. Thus far the plan has worked admirably, and the promise for a largely increased class the coming session is but one of the proofs of its success.

Sabbath School Convention—Order of Exercises for To-day.

The Sabbath School Convention meets at the Second Presbyterian Church, at 10 o'clock this morning, the notice in our issue of yesterday having been erroneous.

The morning will be occupied with the organization, appointment of committees, and addresses from friends of the cause. The afternoon will be devoted to the discussion of suitable topics to be presented by the Business Committee. The evening will be spent in general exercises, and addresses by distinguished speakers from abroad.

Quite a number of delegates have already arrived, and the Convention will prove of more than usual interest. The public are invited to attend all the exercises. Those going in the evening should start in season, as we predict an overflowing house.

Unpaid Letters.

W. M. Doughty, Chicago, Illinois,
Hanna Wallace, "
Geo. Ashton, Grundy co., "
Peter Bastick, Cairo, "
Henry Youngman, Payne's Pt., Ill.
Mrs. F. E. Short, Galesburgh, "
Chs. W. Larabial, Dawson, "
Mich'l O'Brien, Jefferson, "
Capt. Guthrie, Cairo, "
E. D. Swartwout, Benton Barracks, Mo.
Mrs. Jared Fuller, Ft. Dodge, Iowa,
John McGwin, Milwaukee, Wis.
S. Amearikansky, Racine, Wis.
Thos. H. Webster, Alderly, Wis.
Miss Hattie M. Crandall, Milwaukee, Wis.
B. S. Heath, Menasha, Wis.
Miss Eliza Murphy, Beloit, Wis.
C. Kheutzenberger, Kenosha, Wis.
Mrs. Eliza Rolfe, Eden, Mich.
Parker Dresser, Jonesville, Mich.
Peter Haffeny, Calumet Sta. Ind.
A. Peter, Lafayette, Ind.
Miss Hester Abee, Philadelphia, Pa.
John C. Babcock, Washington, D. C.
Jas. Gibbons, Morristown, N. J.
Jas. F. Bedell, E. Shodack, N. Y.
John B. Derby, Boston, Mass.

OLD STAMPS AND ENVELOPES—NOT RECOGNIZED.

P. O. box 3098, Chicago, Ill.
P. O. box 334, Chicago, Ill.
John Umbach, Kankakee, Ill.
J. R. Gilpin, Quincy, Ill.
Wm. M. Gramowle, Lake Station, Ill.
Henry Caffry, Jefferson City, Mo.
— Spoerll, Milwaukee, Wis.
Wm. H. Prentice, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.
Wm. M. Whitcomb, Oconto, Wis.
C. Bushnell, Constantine, Mich.
Wm. Rhodes, Coldwater, Mich.
R. Redlemon, Adrian, Mich.
Rev. Herman Miller, Detroit, Mich.
S. Talbott & Co., Lima, Ohio.
Mrs. Sally Bates, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mrs. C. Conway, Cincinnati, Ohio.
H. D. Hall, New York City.
Fairfield M. Patrick, Fulton, N. Y.
John Parsons, Oswego, N. Y.
W. H. [illegible], N. Y.
Peter J. Trumpe, Albany, N. Y.
Mrs. Wm. Grady, Richmond, N. Y.
Miss Elizabeth Fisk, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lt. Wm. H. Graham, Ft. Washington, Md.
F. R. Southwick, Boston, Mass.
John J. Loren, Boston, Ma.
Thos. Kavanagh, Lowell, Mass.
Mrs. Ann Dugan, New Haven, Ct.
Miss Ellen Hallen, San Francisco, Cal.

Triennial Congregational Convention of the Northwest.

A Convention of Ministers and Lay Delegates from the different Congregational Churches of the Northwest, assembled at the Chapel of the Chicago Theological Seminary, yesterday, in pursuance of the following call:

To the Congregational Ministers and Churches in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska.

The Constitution of the Chicago Theological Seminary provides that in the year 1858, and every third year thereafter, it shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to call a Convention, consisting of one delegate from each of the Churches in the above named States and Territories, and the Congregational ministers who are employed in preaching to the churches above designated, or who are members of the same.

In accordance with this provision, you are hereby invited to meet in Convention, at the Chapel of the Seminary, in Chicago, Illinois, on Tuesday October 8th, 1861, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

By order of the Board of Directors.
G. S. F. SAVAGE, Sec'y.
CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 28, 1861.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, by Rev. D. H. Kitchell, of Detroit, President of the Board of Managers, and upon motion Rev. Dr. Kitchell was appointed temporary chairman, and Rev. W. G. Holyoke of Illinois and Rev. Geo. F. Magoun of Iowa were appointed secretaries.

On motion, a Committee was appointed consisting of Rev. Asa Turner of Iowa, Rev. S. G. Wright of Illinois, and Rev. Henry Bates of Michigan, to nominate a permanent list of officers for the Convention.

The following named gentlemen were found to be present as delegates:

ILLINOIS.

Rev. Lucius Parker, Chicago.
Rev. W. W. Patton, 1st Congregational Church, Chicago.
Rev. J. E. Roy, Chicago.
Rev. S. C. Bartlett, Union Park Congregational Church, Chicago.
Rev. Samuel Wolcott, New England Church Chicago.
Rev. W. A. Nichols, Salem Church, Chicago.
Rev. Joseph Haven, D.D., Chicago.
Rev. G. S. F. Savage, Chicago.
Rev. F. W. Fisk, Union Park Congregational Church, Chicago.
Rev. J. H. Dill Chicago.
Col. Charles C. Hammond, Chicago.
Rev. S. G. Wright, pastor Congregational Church, Galva.
A. G. Rainey, Winnebago.
O. H. Loomis, Wethersfield Congregational Church, Henry Co.
S. Barnes, Lincoln, Logan Co.
Rev. Wm. Porter, Granville.
Rev. Wm. C. Scofield, Ottawa.
Rev. R. J. Alden, Sycamore.
Rev. Lemuel Pomeroy, Wethersfield.
Rev. R. F. Markham, Newark, Kendall Co.
Rev. F. T. Perkins, Galesburgh.
Rev. Edward Beecher, Galesburgh.
Rev. L. H. Parker, Galesburgh.
Rev. U. W. Small, Sterling.
R. O. Black, First Congregational Church, Ottawa.
Rev. H. G. Pendleton, Henry.
Rev. W. S. Blanchard, Mendota.
Asbury Johnson, Congregational Church, El Paso, Woodford county.
Rev. Henry C. Abernethy, Oneida, Knox county.
Deacon O. M. Butler, St. Charles.
Rev. C. P. Felch, Naperville.
Rev. C. M. Barnes, Neponset.
Alfred Williams, Congregational Church, Moline.
Rev. C. A. Harvey, Deamark Church, Vermillionville.
Rev. Stephen S. Morrill, Malden.
Deacon S. B. Fench, Malden.
W. M. Sweetland, Newark.
Rev. F. L. Fuller, Crystal Lake.
Rev. F. Bascom, Dover.
Rev. Emory O. Tode, Loda.
Rev. E. B. Turner, Morris.
Rev. James Brewer, Ogle Station, Lee county.
Rev. Wm. L. Bray, First Congregational Church, Aurora.
N. S. Otis, First Congregational Church, Aurora.
Rev. H. S. Hammond, Princeton.
Joseph Worseley, Geneva.
Rev. Wm. B. Christopher, Galena.
W. Converse, Princeton.
Rev. G. Higley, DeKalb.
O. B. Galusha, Lisbon, Kendall Co.
Rev. Wm. B. Dodge, Congregational Church, Millburn, Lake Co.
Rev. L. B. Colton Griggsville.
Wm. Bonner, Congregational Church, Millburn, Lake Co.
Rev. C. A. Leach, Payson.
Rev. Fred. Oxnard, Moline.
Rev. H. M. Daniels, Winnebago.
Rev. S. H. Whittlesey, Congregational Church, Galva.
Rev. E. Barber, Geneseo.
A. Rankin, Polo.
Rev. Wm. E. Holyoke, Polo.
R. M. Pierson, Polo.
Rev. John B. Fairbanks, St. Charles.
Rev. B. C. Ward, Geneseo.
Rev. Chas. Hancock, Como.
Rev. Jas. Kilbourn, Sandwich, DeKalb Co.
Jesse C. Kellogg, Sycamore.
F. P. Chapman, Farmington.
Rev. Warren T. Day, Wheaton.
Rev. Samuel Haven, Lenox.
Rev. Joseph Johnston, Lennox.
Rev. J. L. Granger, Crete.
Rev. W. D. Webb, Bristol.
Rev. H. Judd, Congregational Church, Lyndon.
Rev. Lewis Benedict, Congregational Church, Brimfield.
Rev. S. Penfield, McLean.

WISCONSIN.

Rev. A. L. Chapin, Beloit.
Rev. Wm. Deloss Love, Spring street Congregational Church, Milwaukee.
Rev. Hiram Foote, Waukesha.
Rev. E. Hildreth, Raymond.
Dr. B. Durham, Congregational Church, Evansville.
Rev. E. J. Montague, Oconomowoc.
N. S. Parker, Shelbburg.
Edward D. Holton, Spring street Congregational Church, Milwaukee.
Rev. Anson Clark, Hartford.
Rev. D. Melton Bardwell, Waukesha.
James W. Dean, Emerald Grove.
J. N. Cundall, Rosendale.
Rev. Wm. E. Merriman, Green Bay.
Rev. Dexter Clary, Beloit.
Rev. J. J. Humphrey, Beloit.
R. H. Mills, Beloit.
Rev. C. C. Cadwell, Bloomfield.
Dr. Eli Mygatte, Richmond.
M. Reed, Genoa.
Rev. S. B. Thompson, Pleasant Prairie.
Rev. Hubbard Morris, Allen's Grove.
Rev. R. R. Snow, Rochester.

MICHIGAN.

E. Childs, Hudson.
Rev. J. W. Allen, Franklin, Lenawee County.
Rev. H. D. Kitchell, Detroit.
Rev. A. D. Kedzie, Clinton.
Rev. L. Smith Hobart, Hudson.
Rev. W. Jones, Augusta.
Rev. Henry Bates, Stone's Creek.
Rev. S. D. Cochran, Ann Arbor.
Rev. Edward Taylor, Kalamazoo.
Rev. John D. Paige, Salem.
Rev. L. H. Jones, Bedford.

IOWA.

H. S. Bates, Lyons.
Rev. H. L. Bullin, Durant.
Rev. R. Hunter, Columbus City.
Rev. J. C. Holbrook, Dubuque.
Rev. S. A. Benton, Anamosa.
Rev. Asa Turner, Denmark.
Rev. Samuel N. Grant, Inland.
Rev. George F. Magoun, Lyons.
Rev. A. B. Robbins, Muscatine.
Rev. James B. Gilbert, Lucas Grove.
Rev. Pliny Fay, Muscatine.

MINNESOTA.

Rev. C. Secombe, St. Anthony.
Wm. A. Kimball, St. Anthony.

MISSOURI.

Rev. Julian M. Sturtevant, Pastor of the Congregational Church, Hannibal.

The committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following permanent list of officers for the Convention, and it was unanimously adopted:

President—Col. CHARLES C. HAMMOND, of Chicago.

Vice-Presidents—E. D. HOLTON of Wisconsin, and Rev. SAMUEL D. COCHRAN of Michigan.

Secretaries—Rev. GEORGE F. MAGOUN of Iowa, Rev. WM. E. HOLYOKE of Polo, and Rev. CHAS. SECOMBE of Minnesota.

Col. Hammond nor Vice President Holton being present, Vice President Samuel D. Cochran took the chair.

On motion a business committee, consisting of one from each State represented, was appointed as follows: Rev. Mr. Robbins of Iowa, Rev. E. D. Childs of Michigan, Rev. F. Bascom of Illinois, Rev. William Deloss Love of Wisconsin, William Kimball of Minnesota, and Rev. J. M. Sturtevant of Missouri.

On motion, the following gentlemen not being members, were admitted to seats in the Convention: Rev. S. S. Smith of Massachusetts, Rev. Francis Horton of Rhode Island, and Rev. Philander Powers (A. B. C. F. M.) Antioch, Syria.

On motion, Rev. L. Smith Hobart of Michigan, Holbrook of Iowa, Nichols of Illinois, and Chapin of Wisconsin, were appointed a Committee on the appointment of Trustees of the Chicago Theological Seminary.

Rev. Mr. Savage read letters from Rev. Mr. Carter of Illinois, H. H. Hitchcock, M. D., of Illinois, and Rev. Mr. Sturtevant of Illinois, the two former resigning their positions as Trustees of the Chicago Theological Seminary, which resignations were accepted by the Convention. Mr. Sturtevant's letter was referred to the Business Committee.

Col. Hammond, President of the Convention appeared and assumed the duties of the chair.

Rev. J. E. Roy of Chicago was appointed to issue return railroad passes to the members of the Convention.

The Business Committee reported in part the report being placed in the hands of the President.

Rev. A. D. Kedzie read the report of the Directors of the Board of Trustees of the Chicago Theological Seminary. The report was very long, but was characterized by striking and suggestive features. The report was accepted and referred to a Committee of one from each State, as follows:—Rev. Edward Beecher of Illinois, Hon. E. D. Holton of Wisconsin, Rev. J. D. Pierce of Michigan, Pliny Fay, Esq., of Iowa, William Kimball of Minnesota, and J. W. Sturtevant of Missouri.

The hours for the sessions of the convention were fixed at from 8 to 12 A. M.; from 2 to 5:30 and 7:30 to 10 P. M.

The meeting then adjourned after prayer.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention again assembled at 2 P. M. At the opening of the session, the Committee on the appointment of Directors of the Chicago Theological Seminary made their report, as follows:

That Illinois be entitled to	8
" Michigan "	4
" Wisconsin "	4
" Minnesota "	2
" Indiana "	2
" Missouri "	1
" Iowa "	4
Making in all	24

Half of these are to be chosen at the present time, viz.:

Illinois	2
Michigan	2
Wisconsin	2
Iowa	2
Minnesota	1
Missouri	1
	12

On motion, the Convention divided and gathered together by States, for the purpose of nominating candidates from the different States to fill the vacancies in the Board of Directors of the Theological Seminary.

The Convention came together, and the various States announced their nominations as follows:

ILLINOIS—Rev. S. H. Emery, of Quincy, in place of Rev. Wm. Carter resigned; [illegible], of Chicago, in place of H. H. Hitchcock resigned; Rev. G. S. F. Savage of Chicago, [illegible]. MICHIGAN—Rev. H. D. Kitchell, D. D., of Detroit; Rev. Asa [illegible], Rev. E. Taylor. WISCONSIN—Rev. Hiram Foote of Waukesha, [illegible]. IOWA—Rev. George F. Magoun, Rev. A. B. Robbins, Rev. J. C. Holbrook. MINNESOTA—Dea. W. M. Kimball, St. Anthony. MISSOURI—T. M. Post.

And they were unanimously confirmed.

On motion a committee on the State of the Country was appointed as follows: Revs. Joseph Haven, Hiram Foote, G. S. F. Savage, H. D. Kitchell, Asa Turner, H. L. Hammond, S. D. Cochran, S. Wolcott, H. H. Hitchcock.

L. D. Olmsted, Esq., of this city, Treasurer of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Theological Seminary, made his report which was referred to the Committee on the Seminary. After giving in detail the pecuniary transactions of the Seminary for the past three years, it proceeds at considerable length and with much power to set forth the present and future necessities of the Institution to save it from failure. At the conclusion of the reading of the report, a response was called for from delegates present to the circular soliciting aid, sent out to the churches some time since by the Trustees of the Institution.

Large numbers of gentlemen responded to this call in remarks which consumed the remainder of the afternoon session and was finally laid aside to be taken up again in the evening. The tenor of the remarks went to show the determination of the Congregationalists that the Seminary shall be sustained, and nearly all conceded that the churches would respond to the call which has been made upon them for the amount of their subscriptions.

A committee was then appointed to take into consideration the present condition of the *Congregational Herald*, and to suggest means for its future support. The committee are Revs. Mr. Bascom, D. Smith Hobart, J. C. Holbrook, H. S. Hammond and S. C. Bartlett.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Frisbie, of Onarga, Ill.

The President then stated that the churches in Ohio and Illinois had already made reports on assessments, and called upon delegates from other States to report.

Rev. Mr. Turner, of Denmark, Iowa, stated that his church had not yet raised the amount apportioned to it, but he thought it would undoubtedly do so in two or three months.

Rev. Mr. Grant, of Iowa, stated that his church had sent $11, and he had now $2 more for the Treasurer.

Rev. Mr. Chapin stated that the General Convention in his district met a week ago, and by resolution assessed the portion allotted to his State on the churches, and the only question raised was as to the earnestness of the resolution. It was, however, passed, after discussion.

Rev. Mr. Clark, of Milwaukee Convention, said they had had no time to collect. The assessment was fifteen cents on each member, but one lay member agreed to give $100, and that amount was taken off from the apportionment of three Conventions, which were not very strong. He would like to have a report or statement from the Treasurer to lay before the Convention of his State, and thought it would aid in the collection of the amount.

Rev. Mr. Love of Milwaukee, felt sure that they could not raise the amount in his State, unless members looked after some churches besides their own. They must look around; not only work at home but elsewhere. The members must go to every person in each of the States and solicit fifteen cents from each member, and if the amount was not raised, it must be done from the Church Treasury or by voluntary collection.

Hiram Foot, of Waukesha, said that his church at a previous time had come up to the work well, with others. One church had given a large sum to the Seminary, but they should and would do more. For those who had subscribed so much could not afford to let the institution now die, and lose what they already had in it.

Rev. L. Humphry, from the Beloit Convention, said their meeting had been held only a week since, and the committee had had no time to act.

Dr. Jewett, of Wisconsin, said he had been in a church, in that State, some time since, at the time the pastor called for collections, and in fifteen minutes the whole amount of the assessment was raised.

The chair requested to know whether the money to be paid from Wisconsin was to be paid during the calendar or conventional year.

The chair then called for reports from Minnesota.

Rev. Mr. Secomb stated that no apportionment had been made to Minnesota.

Dr. Post, of Missouri, said that in consequence of the crowding of fearful crises upon them, they must confess to delinquency. The war has taught us some things. We are under martial law, and we have been under a worse than martial law—mob law; and he supposed he was the only one present who had to get a passport and take the oath of allegiance before leaving his home. We had been taught to give when we had it in hand, and when we thought we could not give, we had had taken from us more than enough to lift this obligation more than fifty times. He had visited the camps and hospitals in Missouri, and was astonished to find how much the world's generosity exceeded that of the church. Sons, husbands and brothers were there, freely given by mothers, [illegible] one regretting that they were [illegible] he did not [illegible] his home in [illegible], and if they might yet raise [illegible] he thought [illegible] was expected of them.

Rev. Mr. Secombe stated that though no apportionment had been assigned to Minnesota, they would do something. The Seminary must be sustained here, and he wished it to be understood by some plan, that this Seminary is to be supported by the Northwest, as well as a paper in the interest of the same. He would endeavor to have the matter attended to in his State, and asked for an apportionment for Minnesota.

The President suggested that a Committee be appointed on the subject of furnishing aid to the students of the Seminary.

Prof. Bartlett made a statement in regard to the subject. He said a majority of the students had needed aid. They had all left a good business to devote their lives to Christ, and he thought they should be well sustained. Some had found it difficult to get along with the aid which had been rendered, as it came in such small sums, and he wished it impressed on the churches that they must be helped. Last year and the year before, the Committee gave their own personal notes to pay off debts of the students and save them from suffering, and if the money—which had come at last—had come earlier, much suffering might have been saved. He mentioned instances where students had almost been forced from their profession by their wants. He thought they would need $1,000 for the coming year. Contributions of clothes, or any necessary, would be always welcome.

Rev. Mr. Nichols said their joint note for $238, was due and they had only $40 to pay it with. He had ascertained that the churches intended to contribute when the time comes, but he thought the time was very long coming. He said that if in the future the money was not forthcoming the students would receive no aid, as the committee could render no more personally. Students were already applying for aid, and $200 had yet to be paid on old debts, and unless money came in much faster than it had, it would be a long time before the students would receive anything. If it was to be generally understood that no farther aid was to come from the Committee, he thought the number of students would greatly fall off, and the objects of the institution be thus defeated. Illinois had contributed $900 or $1,000 annually. And Michigan had done nobly—outside of that not much had been done.

Rev. H. Foote thought the ladies would take hold of the matter and raise one half of the amount by contributions and working.

Rev. Mr. Patton said the General Association of Michigan had agreed to contribute, had raised the money, and then sent it to the American Education Society at Boston, on condition that they helped the young men. But while the amount to be raised was $100, they only agreed to furnish $80, and had failed even to do that, giving last year, through inability, only $65. He wished the matter to be given to an organization of ladies, as the matter of contributions for the Seminary and aid for the students got mixed up in the churches.

The Chair then appointed as Committee on raising funds for relief of students—Rev. Dr. Ritchie, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Rev. Mr. Parkins, Rev. Mr. Reed, Rev. Mr. Betts.

The Chair then called for report from the Board of Visitors.

Rev. Mr. Turner, from the Board of Visitors, stated that the committee were ignorant of what their duties were, and therefore had been able to do nothing. Rev. A. S. Kinzie called upon other members. He thought a report was due from them.

Rev. Mr. Pearson, from the Committee, had understood they were obliged to make no report. They had not met since the examination, the report of which had been published.

Rev. J. C. Holbrook said that the object of their appointment was as a board of supervision, as a check upon the Directors and Faculty, and thought they should have had a report, as now they had nothing but a report from the Directors, who might make such report to suit themselves.

Rev. Mr. Wolcott said if the gentleman had been on the committee, he would have had different views of the matter. No duties were imposed constitutionally upon them. They had the right to look into the affairs of the Directors, but the whole Convention had confidence in the Board, and such action would have caused much trouble.

Rev. Mr. Magoun moved the matter be made the order of the day for 9 o'clock to-morrow. Carried.

The matter of introducing into the course of studies at the Seminary instruction in sacred music, was then taken up.

Rev. Mr. Pearson amended by moving to refer the matter to the Board of Directors.

Rev. Mr. Patton said it was the only business now before the Convention, and moved it be acted upon.

Rev. Mr. Rollins read a memorial from the Students praying for the introduction of instruction in sacred music into the course of studies. Referred to the following committee: Prof. S. C. Bartlett, Rev. C. F. Magoun, Rev. J. C. Roy.

A motion to adjourn was then made and carried; and after the singing of a hymn, and a very earnest and affecting prayer by Rev. Mr. Turner, for the country, the Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

Farnsworth's Cavalry.

The following gentlemen were elected field officers of Farnsworth's Dragoons, at St. Charles, yesterday:

Colonel—John F. Farnsworth.
Lieut. Colonel—William Gamble.
First Major—Capt. Clendenin.
Second " —Capt. Beveridge.
Third " —Capt. Conkling.
Chaplain—Rev. Mr. Maitland.

☞ Recruits for Capt. Brooks's Company will please report their names to Camp Webb and passes will be sent by return mail. oct9-1w

PIANOS.—If you wish to buy or rent a piano, go to W. W. Kimball's, 99 Clark street. aug28-3m

General Order No. 1.

HEADQUARTERS, [illegible] DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, CAMP DOUGLAS, CHICAGO, October 8, 1861.

By order of Governor Yates, Commander-in-Chief, a separate Military District, for Northern Illinois, has been established, with headquarters at Chicago, with a camp of rendezvous and instruction.

Comfortable barracks have been constructed for the troops, and recruits will be furnished with clothing and subsistence as soon as they arrive in camp, and put under a course of discipline and instruction. Volunteers will be received by companies, or in squads, or single recruits. Persons in the city desiring to volunteer will report themselves at office No. 4, Board of Trade building, South Water street, and they will be furnished with a pass over the Chicago City Railway to the camp. Persons in the country who wish to volunteer, either by companies or squads, will communicate with these headquarters, when they will be furnished with passes to Chicago, and thence to camp. All persons are prohibited from recruiting in this Military District to go into regiments out of this State.

By order of
JOSEPH H. TUCKER, Colonel Com.
M. O. HIGGINS, Adjutant.

General Order No. 2.

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP DOUGLAS, CHICAGO, October 8, 1861.

By order of Governor Yates, the troops now in Chicago, are to be consolidated in this camp. Commanding officers will therefore report at these headquarters the number and condition of their command as soon as possible, when position in camp will be assigned them.

By order of
JOSEPH H. TUCKER, Colonel Com.
M. O. HIGGINS, Adjutant.

☞ One hundred recruits wanted for Capt. Dye's Company of Sharp Shooters, Col. J. W. Birge commanding. Capt. Dye has been authorized to raise a company for this regiment, and has opened an office at Room No. 4, Kingsbury Block, on Randolph, between Clark and Dearborn streets, for recruiting, where a specimen of our rifles may be seen. oc5-1w

Books, Books.

Who wants good books at half price? One of the finest stocks of books west of New York City will be sold by J. A. Colby before January 15th, 1862, without regard to the original cost of the stock. Call soon and pick out your choice at your own price. Books without jewelry, books with jewelry, or jewelry without books. This is to close out a large stock, and a similar opportunity will probably never occur again in this part of the country. Remember the old stand, 118 Randolph street. oct. 8-2m

☞ Go to John Jones's and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. My prices are as low as the lowest. 6toct

ARMY REGULATIONS.—New edition, enlarged, revised and improved, by order of the War Department, Oct. 1861; price $2, postage 28 cts. Infantry Tactics, $1.25, postage 10 cts. Cavalry Tactics, 3 vols., $3.75, postage 30 cts. Ellsworth's Bayonet Drill, the Young Recruit, and all other military books, at the Military Bookstore of P. T. Sherlock, 112 Dearborn-st, Chicago. oc5-6t

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE—The only Sewing Machine in the world making the Lock Stitch with a ROTATING HOOK, and using a Glass Foot.

This is the *secret* of the popularity and success of this Machine. GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Northern Indiana. Office 163 and 165 Lake-st. oc3-16t

☞ Cook & McLain, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing Gents' garments less than any other house in the city. se25

GAS FIXTURES.—The place to get *new styles* at low figures, 182 Lake street. H. W. WILMARTH. September 10, 1861. se10-3m

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Robert W. Patterson, Mr. WILLIAM HENRY PETTY and Miss ANNIE ELIZA NEWLANDS, all of Chicago.

In this city, on the 8th inst., at the South Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Lord, THOMAS CARSE, Esq., of Jeffersonville, Ind., and Miss MATILDA BRADLEY, of this city.

DIED.

At Lake Forest, Ill., Sunday, Oct. 6th, EARNEST, son of Harriet V. and Gilbert Rossiter, aged sixteen months.

In this city, Oct. 8th, GEO. MALCOLM, only child of Frank N. and Lucinda A. Trudell, aged one year, six months and twenty-two days.

☞ Portland (Maine) Advertiser please copy.

At Marshall, Mich., on the 29th ult., aged 71 years, MOSES GRANGER, father of S. C. Granger, of this city, and Hon. B. F. Granger, of Ann Arbor, Mich.

On Oct. 8th, at the residence of her father, in New Haven, Conn., ESTHER A. BOWDITCH, wife of Ward Ely, of this city.

Funeral from his residence, 187 Third avenue, on Wednesday afternoon, at [illegible] o'clock.

In the full hope of a blessed immortality beyond the grave, she fell peacefully asleep in Jesus.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUALITIES.
S. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Bolting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Ball, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proofstaffs, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND
MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.
The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and durability, and the very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:
4 horse power [illegible] | 20 horse power [illegible]
And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.
For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent in Fuel
over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply
WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.
At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address Box 2974. oc9-ly

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS!
Richard's Iron Corn Sheller,
CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.
Capacity from 1000 to 5000 Bushels per day.
PATENTED SEPT. 25TH, 1860.
Warranted to shell clean in any condition of grain, without cutting it, and requiring less power than any sheller of same capacity.
MANUFACTURED BY
J. C. RICHARDS,
BOX 1445, CHICAGO, ILL.
Office and Manufactory at Lets & Johnston's Iron Works, No. 84 Franklin street. feb21-ly

EXTRAORDINARY FASHION MAGAZINE.—Largest, latest, and best.—Mme. DEMOREST'S QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS. Fall number, now ready, contains nearly 100 Engravings. Yearly, 40 cents; single copies 10 cents. Also the above with a very large colored steel Plate of Fashions, a large Plate of Cloaks, and 3 full-sized patterns worth 87 cents, comprising New Gored Dress, Gored Dress and Zouave Jacket. Yearly, $1; single copies, 25 cents. Postage 3 cents. Published at No. 473 Broadway, N. Y., and sold everywhere.

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST CO. Chicago, Sept. 25, 1861.
Pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, a book will be opened on the 27th inst., at the office of this institution, for subscriptions under my superintendence for Treasury Notes, to be issued under the act of 17th July, 1861. These notes will be issued in sums of Fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, any multiple of Fifty dollars, dated 19th August, 1861, payable three years after date, and bearing interest at the rate of seven 3-10 per cent per annum, payable semi-Annually with coupons attached. Interest accrued since 19th August must be paid to date of subscription by subscribers. J. H. DUNHAM.

GROCERY STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—The stock and fixtures of one of the oldest first class Family Grocery Stores in this city. Inquire of R. H. COUNTISS Corner Clark and Van Buren sts.

TO PACKERS AND MANUFACTURERS.—The subscriber offers for sale or to lease on low terms Lots on the South Branch of the Chicago River, with railroad track and dock front. Apply to DR. BRAINARD, 45 South Clark street.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! Revolvers of all kinds, Officers' Swords, Belts, Sashes, &c., Bowie Knives and Military Goods. Gun Material. Sole agent for Hazard's Powder. All kinds of Ammunition. GEO. T. ABBEY, 98 Lake street.

UNION TOBACCO FACTORY. M. SCHOTTENFELS, manufacturer of PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO. Office and Factory 188 South Water street, between Wells and Lasalle streets, Chicago, Ill.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kuns will attend to the cleaning of privy vaults [illegible]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. In Drawings of Sept. 28th, 1861, [illegible]

NEW YORK STEAM DYE-WORKS. [illegible] South Clark street [illegible]

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, 1861.

There is no change to notice to-day in financial matters. The ease heretofore noticed continues, with no immediate prospect of any stringency. Everything is moving along quietly and comfortably.

New York Exchange continues abundant. Shippers are selling at par@¼; bank rates, ¼; gold, ¼ for round lots; smaller parcels, ½@1. Demand not large.

MILWAUKEE.—We quote as follows from the *Sentinel* of this morning:

Monetary matters were unchanged yesterday. Business at the banks was as lively as they could desire, and the demand for currency so great that in some instances they were obliged to restrict customers to as narrow limits as possible. The current rate of exchange was 1 ⅌ cent premium at the banks, and ¼@¾ ⅌ cent outside. Gold 1½@1¾ premium.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—Closing prices for cash, Oct. 8, 1861:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central, R. R. stock	75¾	..
Galena	71	..
Rock Island	48	..
Burlington & Quincy	63¾	..
Tennessee 6s	43½	..
Missouri 6s	40	..
North Carolina 6s	60	..
Virginia 6s	47	..

Market—1st Board firm; no 2d Board—Treasurer of the Board dead.

CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* of this morning says:

Currency continues in good supply, and the money market is easy, acceptable paper going readily at 10@12 ⅌ cent. The $700,000 of demand notes disbursed by the Government here, has had a good effect; and when the remainder of the $4,000,000 due here shall be paid over to contractors, the financial machinery of the city will work without a jar. There was a fair demand for exchange to-day, and balances being on the decline, the market was firmer. Dealers were free buyers at par, and in some cases a small premium was allowed. The selling rate was ¼ premium. Gold was in limited request only. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York	par.	¼ prem.
Gold	½ prem.	¾ prem.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* says of Monday's market:

The money market to-day was in a flutter, and we could get no one to set a price on exchange or gold. In the absence of better authority, we shall quote the market stiff at Saturday's rates—6 to 6½ per cent. premium for exchange, and 7 to 7½ for gold. We wish no one to be misled by our quotations, for we have but little confidence in them to-day ourselves.

The most exciting feature of the money market to-day was the run on the Union Bank. Word got out this morning that the Union Bank would pay specie on its notes, and those of its branches, at 7 ⅌ cent. discount, and forthwith holders of that money set their faces Union Bank-wards. The run commenced soon after bank hours in the morning, and continued without intermission until the close of the market. But early in the afternoon, the bank, fearing perhaps a too heavy drain upon its specie, commenced raising the rate of discount until it reached 10 per cent. But the crowds, nothing daunted, kept "going in," and 90 cents on a dollar of Missouri promise to pay, on demand, 10 cents, is all that could be obtained. Thus we have a fair illustration of Missouri "bankable fund" banking—a bank buying its own notes at a discount of 10 per cent. over its own counter, in a civilized community, in the Nineteenth century, and in broad daylight.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, 1861.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce during the past week, and since the 1st of January, with comparative statistics:

RECEIPTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO, OCT. 5.

	Week ending Oct. 5.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1860.
Flour, bbls	43,580	1,081,637	414,589
Wheat, bu	858,905	12,546,681	9,948,799
Corn, bu	880,574	23,281,433	14,271,689
Oats, bu	29,241	1,152,157	1,308,583
Rye, bu	10,584	317,550	297,422
Barley, bu	15,686	280,039	371,177
Seeds, lbs	222,014	5,586,869	4,809,832
Potatoes, bu	58	222,930	164,606
Beef, bbls	....	4,050	6,104
Pork, bbls	24	33,277	12,778
Cut Meats, lbs	....	8,575,695	6,738,908
Lard, lbs	42,341	6,282,108	3,930,380
Tallow, lbs	6,571	472,989	231,128
Live Hogs, No	4,007	197,333	119,380
Dres'd Hogs, No	....	144,115	45,200
Beef Cattle, No	3,017	121,648	105,275
Hides, lbs	348,878	8,157,154	6,826,149
Wool, lbs	77,046	690,297	637,685
Lumber, feet	6,095,817	171,782,795	208,326,448
Shingles, No	1,867,000	46,407,500	103,364,500
Lath, pcs	359,000	14,857,750	25,149,956
Timber, feet	178,395	1,067,998	2,510,109
Posts, No	500	813,594	229,808
Pickets, No	....	275,500	782,208
Wood, cords	2,626	62,489	66,241
Staves, No	427,000	7,261,294	6,801,535
Salt, bbls	3,728	242,547	140,588
Highwines, bbls	917	62,767	50,716
Fish, pkgs	195	25,378	34,231
Butter, lbs	50,880	1,534,283	1,216,708
Dried Fruit, lbs	....	5,598,746	1,125,497
Apples, bbls	305	60,562	52,655
Broom Corn, lbs	2,950	537,601	186,715
Mill Stuffs, lbs	432,705	8,768,751	8,164,878
Lead, lbs	228,589	10,570,109	9,994,772
Coal, tons	6,712	101,500	75,498

SHIPMENTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week end'g Oct. 5.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1860.
Flour, brls	47,188	1,089,493	443,918
Wheat, bu	698,669	11,370,788	8,192,808
Corn, bu	724,467	19,574,181	12,495,260
Oats, bu	16,872	1,485,414	845,758
Rye, bu	11,400	317,478	72,629
Barley, bu	1,384	144,194	129,785
Seeds, lbs	204,905	3,730,574	4,687,463
Potatoes, bu	5	365,087	25,619
Beef, brls	634	11,647	12,346
Pork, brls	166	87,441	63,690
Cut Meats, lbs	....	22,919,468	9,580,460
Lard, lbs	70,254	12,230,145	6,727,855
Tallow, lbs	81,998	1,983,592	1,487,964
Live Hogs, no	2,434	102,617	88,038
Dressed Hogs, no	....	59,978	17,380
Beef Cattle, no	1,686	92,839	66,811
Hides, lbs	56,130	4,749,677	8,247,072
Wool, lbs	87,409	566,578	680,105
Lumber, ft	5,566,726	139,710,998	181,878,868
Shingles, no	6,064,000	72,919,478	140,862,977
Lath, pcs	1,027,000	106,596,750	58,312,784
Timber, ft	2,488	645,763	482,098
Posts, no	6,800	490,467	225,202
Pickets, no	....	61,982	146,589
Wood, cords	85	826	386
Staves, no	5,918	4,912,466	1,648,398
Salt, brls	14,672	142,394	144,148
Highwines, brls	1,828	49,402	29,092
Fish, pkgs	1,198	11,215	80,391
Butter, lbs	44,282	1,113,908	1,886,614
Dried Fruit, lbs	1,740	899,901	542,309
Apples, brls	239	8,785	6,211
Broom Corn, lbs	143,889	1,678,875	1,654,449
Millstuffs, lbs	....	370,290	1,413,075
Lead, lbs	102,738	5,399,175	8,583,173
Coal, tons	696	87,430	46,198

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
Lake	714	....	....	....	....	....
Canal	580	9000	94529	46	2090	....
G & C. U. R.R.	2778	38531	2498	250	....	931
R. I. R. R.	242	7800	1400	....	350	1600
Ill. C. R. R.	964	12959	15750	1400	350	350
C., B. & Q. R. R.	874	13426	11476	....	....	133
N. W. R. R.	963	10204	....	192	795	193
A. & St. L. R.R	61	3300	2400	700	280	....
Total	6234	95471	128433	2588	4165	3297

	Live Hogs No.	Grass Seed lbs.	Hides lbs.	Wool lbs	Beef Cattle No.	Potatoes. bu.
Canal	....	16019	....	....	....	....
G. & C. U. R.R.	....	5350	2550	....	128	....
R. I. R. R.	....	....	1565	....	100	....
Ill. C.	1200	....	3500	....	144	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	565	2550	7905	....	437	....
N. W. R. R.	....	3049	3785	....	38	36
A. & St. L. R.R	250	1450	4335	....	220	358
Total	2015	28918	23940	....	1067	394

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo	....	70550	176100	....	....	....
To Oswego	....	14590	....	....	....	....
To P't Sarnia	....	19000	16800	....	....	....
To Montreal	....	7430	....	....	....	....
Other Ports	10	....	....	....	....	....
Total	10	111480	192900	....	....	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, OCT. 8.

Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
Flour, brls	2,080	Lumber, ft	202,000
Wheat, bu	127,500	Lath, no	50,000
Corn, bu	170,930	Salt brls	2,500
		Fish, pkgs	993
		Wood, cds	60
		H Wines, brls	50

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL, OCT. 7.

Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
Flour, brls	500	Staves, no	1,000
Wheat, bu	9,000	Salt, brls	132
Corn, bu	84,419		
Oats, bu	46		
Rye, bu	2,500		
Seeds, lbs	7,500		

The steamer *Norwegian*, with Liverpool dates to the 29th, was telegraphed this morning—reporting breadstuffs dull and tending downwards.

This news, along with that received by the steamer of yesterday, caused a depression in the leading markets to-day, and prices were lower.

The wheat market declined 4@5c per bushel on both spring and winter grades, with, however, comparatively light transactions, at 86c for No 1 Red in store; 81c@82c for No 2 Red; 78¼c@79c for No 1 Spring; and 71c@72c for No 2 Spring—the market closing more settled and a shade firmer than at the opening.

The Flour market was dull and 5c lower, with sales of about 2,700 brls at $3.65@4.50 for low grade to choice Spring extras, and $2.90@3 65 for spring Superfine. These was an active inquiry for low grades, the supply of which was comparatively light.

The Corn market declined ½c per bushel, with limited sales at 22½c for Canal Mixed afloat, and 20½@21c for Mixed in store—principally the latter figure.

Oats were in fair request, with sales at 13½@14c for No 1 in store. Rye was firm and scarce. Barley was in good demand and steady. Timothy Seed quiet at $1.25@1.40.

Freights were quiet, with limited engagements, at 15c for corn and 16c for wheat to Buffalo; 20c for corn and 22c for wheat to Oswego.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Lumber Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, 1861.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of lumber, shingles, lath, &c., during the past week, with comparative statistics:

RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, &C.

	Week Oct. 5.	Cor. week 1860.	Cor. week 1859.
Lumber, ft	6,095,817	10,139,785	8,545,500
Shingles, no	1,867,000	1,627,000	2,575,000
Lath, pcs	359,000	1,304,000	1,353,000
Timber, ft	178,395	40,000	129,000
Posts, no	500	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS OF LUMBER, &C., FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 5.

	Lumber ft.	Shingles No.	Lath pcs.
By Lake	....	....	....
By Canal	1,907,085	622,500	194,000
By G. & C. U. R. R.	671,700	3,435,000	136,500
By Ill. C. R. R.	1,180,300	739,000	316,000
By Chi. & R. I. R. R.	178,318	134,000	83,000
By Chi. B. & Q. R. R.	1,083,090	545,000	211,000
By Chi. & St. L. R. R.	825,950	522,000	105,500
By C. & N. W. R. R.	120,355	31,000	20,000
By C. & Mil. no report.			
By Mich. Cen. R. R.	6,077	10,000	5,000
By Mich. South. R. R.	11,000	27,500	....
By P. & Ft W. R. R.	65,500	27,000	....
Total last week	5,586,726	6,084,000	1,027,000
Total previous week	4,532,033	3,985,000	1,093,250
Corres'ing week, '60	4,508,420	3,906,000	3,989,000
" " '59	4,308,034	2,895,000	720,000

The Lumber trade continues quiet, and there is no material change since the date of our last report. Business in the yards is still light, and there is no alteration in prices. Common qualities [illegible] are held at $8.00, except some inferior manufactured, which sells at $7.00@7.25.

The market for cargoes is extremely dull. For the best Green Bay lumber there are no buyers at over $7, and it has generally to be docked on owner's account, as they cannot afford to pay $2.50@$4 per thousand for freight, and sell at $7. The only sales we heard of were the following: Cargo of fair Green Bay lumber, mixed at $8.37½; cargo of sch. Magic, from Muskegon, fair, at $8.75; cargo of brig Helfenstein, from Depere, a good cargo, offered at $7.25, without buyers, and taken at that price by the consignee; cargo of Grand River lumber, mixed, at $8.25; part of the schr Little Belle, at $8; part cargo schr. Levant, at $8; and part cargo schr. Harbridge, at $8.

Shingles are steady. Lath is in good demand. Posts are still very scarce.

The following are the quotations in the yards, and delivered on board by canal boats and railroad cars:

Lumber—First Clear, per 1,000 ft	$25.00@
Second Clear	20.00@
Third Clear	15.00@
Common Boards, dry	8.00@
Stock Boards	9.00@
Fencing, dry	8.00@
Common Flooring, undressed	11.00@12.00
Second Clear do do	14.00@
Clear do do	18.00@
Siding, Clear	12.00@
" Common	9.00@
Shaved Shingles, A ⅌ M	2.75@
do do No. 1	2.50@
Sawed Shingles, A	2.75@
Lath	1.50@
Posts, ⅌ 100	10.00@15.00

Review of the Chicago Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, 1861.

FREIGHTS—Vessels are scarce and rates are firm. The engagements to-day were as follows: To Oswego: Schr Advance, corn, via Sarnia, at 20c; schrs Surprise, Hyphen, Montcalm and Douglas, wheat, at 22c. To Buffalo: Brig Empire State, and schr White Cloud, wheat, at 16c; schr Muskingum, corn, at 15c.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.—The following are the rates by the various railroads leading to the East:

	2d. class.	3d. class.	4th. class.	Flour
Detroit, rail	40	30	28	55
Monroe, rail	40	30	28	55
Toledo, rail	40	30	28	55
Dunkirk, N. Y. Rail	64	51	40	80
Dunkirk, N. Y., lake	52	43	35	70
Buffalo & Susp. Bridge, rail	68	56	46	80
Buffalo, N. Y., lake	56	46	37½	75
Toronto and Hamilton, rail	68	56	46½	85
Montreal, C. E., rail	90	65	55	1.25
Prescott by rail	90	65	55	1.25
Alb'y, Troy & Sch'y by lake	1.15	85	77½	1.55
Albany and Sch't'dy, by lake	1.12	85	65	1.45
New York, rail	1.18	90	75	1.50
New York, lake	1.12	85	75	1.50
Boston, rail	1.18	85	80	1.70
Boston, lake	1.13	85	80	1.70
Boston via G Trunk, by rail	1.13	85	80	1.70
Portland, rail	1.25	85	80	1.70
Danville Junction, by rail	1.25	98	87½	1.70
Hartford and N. Haven rail	1.25	90	85	1.70
Hartford and N. Haven, lake	1.13	85	80	1.60
Worcester, Mass., rail	1.25	90	85	1.70
Worcester, Mass., lake	1.13	85	80	1.60
Providence, R. I., rail	1.25	90	85	1.70
Providence, R. I., lake	1.13	85	80	1.60
Cleveland, rail	45	30	30	60
Erie, by rail	55	50	43	85
Wheeling, by rail	70	55	40	80
Pittsburg, rail	70	55	38	75
Pittsburg, lake	....	....	....	....
Philadelphia, rail	1.05	82	75	1.50
Philadelphia, lake	95	77	70	1.40
Baltimore, rail	1.05	82	75	1.50
Baltimore, lake	95	82	75	1.50
Cincinnati, O., rail	55	40	30	60
Columbus, rail	55	40	30	60
Dayton, rail	50	40	30	56

FLOUR.—The market, under the influence of the dull news by the two last steamers, is dull, and we notice a decline of 5@10c per brl. The demand to-day was chiefly for superfine grades, which are scarce and firm. Winter wheat flour is dull and neglected, and we quote the market nominal at $4.00@4.50 for Red, and $4.50@5.00 for medium to very choice White. The sales to-day were as follows:—100 brls "Beckers' xx" at $4.50 del; 100 brls "Peerless" choice spring extras, at $4.50 del; 100 brls "Glencoe" do at $4.50 del; 100 brls "Johnston's" and 100 brls "Piano" good extras at $4.10 del; 100 brls "Mt. Carroll," 50 brls "Radiant," 100 brls "Mohawk," 100 brls "Ellsworth," 100 brls "Clarendon," 100 brls "Loch Leven," 100 brls "Elgin," and 300 brls good extra—all at $4.00 del; 68 brls "City Mills" and 100 brls "American" at $3.90 del; 34 brls "Island xx" at $3.75 del; 100 brls "Home Trade" at $3.75 del; 100 brls "Granite," low grade extra, at $3.65 del; 150 brls "Pequot Mills" super at $3.37½ del; 90 brls "Star Mills" at $3.65 del; 50 brls "Harvest" at $3.00 del; and 400 brls fine supers, mixed brands, at $3.00@3.12½ del. Rye Flour is in fair request. Sales, 40 brls at $2.25. Corn Meal is plenty and dull. Kiln dried is offered at $1.[illegible]@1.50, without buyers. In bulk, $11.00@12.00 per ton for bolted, and $9.00@10.00 for unbolted. Mill stuffs of all kinds is dull. Sales,—10 tons fine Middlings sold at $9.00 on track. Bran and Shorts nominal at $3.75@4.50 per ton.

WHEAT—The market to-day, owing to the unfavorable news from Liverpool and New York was very dull, and prices have declined 4@5c on both spring and winter grades. The transactions were light, as follows:—1200 bu No. 1 red in store at 86c; 1200 bu No. 2 red in store at 81c; 1500 bu do at 79c; 400 bu Rejected Winter at 63c; 12,000 bu No. 1 spring in store at 77c; 6,000 bu do at 76½c; 5,000 bu do at 77½c; 20,000 bu do at 78c; 5,000 bu do at 79c; 14,000 bu No. 2 spring in store at 71c; 8,000 bu do at 71½c; 40,000 bu do at 72c; 2800 bu Rejected Spring in store at 60c.

CORN—The market to-day declined ½c, and closed quiet. Sales, 25,000 bu Canal Mixed at 22½c afloat; 10,000 bu do on p. t.; 25,000 bu Mixed in store at 21c; 1,600 bu do at 20½c; 3,600 bu do at 20½c; 400 bu Rejected in store at 18c.

OATS—The market is quiet and steady. Sales 1500 bu No. 1 in store at 14c; 2,500 bu do at 13½c.

RYE—There is a good demand for Rye and the market is firm at 30@31c for No. 1 in store.

BARLEY—Good samples are in active request and firm. To-day the sales were: 175 sks No. 2 at 37½c on track; 100 sks prime at 42c del.

TIMOTHY SEED—The supply is good and the market quiet. Sales, 130 sks prime at $1.40; 21 sks dirty at $1.25.

HIGHWINES—The market for Highwines is quiet but firm, with light sales to the trade at 14@15c ⅌ gallon.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 33@35c ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—There is rather more inquiry for Mess Pork, but there is no improvement in prices. To-day, 150 brls light were sold at $11.50, and 100 brls heavy at $12.00. Bacon and Cut Meats are dull and neglected. A lot of 3,000 lbs sugar-cured canvassed Hams were sold during the week at 7½c packed. Lard is in limited request and steady at 7½@7¾c.

TALLOW—The demand is good and under a light supply, the market is firm at 7@7½c.

HIDES—There is an active demand for Hides, and the tendency is upwards. We quote:—Dry Flint, 11@12c; Dry Salted, 9@10c; Green Salted, 5½@6c; Green Country, 4@5c.

WOOL—Coarse grades of Wool continue in active request for army cloths, and the market is firm at 30@35c. Fine grades are neglected.

BROOM CORN—Prime brush is scarce and in good demand, at $60.00@$70.00 ⅌ ton. Sales today, 6 tons inferior at $20.00; 4 tons do at $25.00.

FRUIT—Peaches are in good supply, especially common quality, at 50@75c ⅌ basket; but prime are rather scarce at $1.00@$1 50. Apples are plenty and dull at $1.00@$1.50 ⅌ brl. Lemons, $8 00@$9.50 ⅌ case.

CRANBERRIES—In fair supply, with sales at 4.50@$5.50 ⅌ brl for common to good.

BEANS—The demand continues active and the market is firm at $1.00@1.50 for good to prime, superfine to common 70@90c.

BUTTER—There is a fair inquiry for good shipping butter, and the market is steady. To-day, 44 firkins were sold at 8c; 18 firkins at 7½c. Choice Dairy is in good demand at 10@12c.

EGGS—There is a fair demand for fresh eggs at 9@10c.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.25@1.50 ⅌ doz: Turkeys, 7@8c ⅌ lb.

PRAIRIE CHICKENS—In fair supply, with sales at $1 00@1 25 ⅌ doz.

POTATOES—In good supply, with light sales at 20@25c ⅌ bush.

CHEESE—Hamburgh, 7@8c; Western Reserve, 5½@6c; Illinois, 4½@5c.

HAY—The supply is fair and market quiet. The following are the quotations at Frisbie Bros., 48 Market street: Pressed Timothy, $9@10 ⅌ ton; Pressed Prairie, $6.50@7; Loose Prairie, $4.00@4.50; Loose Timothy, $5@6.

GROCERIES—The market for sugars is firm and advancing. Coffees are quiet and firm. We quote:

SUGARS—N. O.	common	—@— c
"	good common	—@— c
"	fair	—@— c
"	fairly fair to prime	—@— c
Cuba	Sugars	9@9¾c
N. Y.	refined white coffee	10½@11¼
"	crushed, granulated and granulated	11½@12c
MOLASSES—N. Y.	Sugar House	.50 @—c
	Portland	—@—c
	Plantation	.35 @40c
	N. Y. Syrups	.44 @50c
	Golden Syrup	.48 @55c
COFFEE—	Rio	15½@17½c
	Maracaibo	—@
	Santa	—@
	O. G. Java	21 @23c
	Mocha	21 @—
RICE—		6¾@ 7½c
SPICES—	Cassia	23 @—
	Pepper	13 @13½c
	Allspice	14 @15c
	Cloves	14 @15c
TEAS—Fine	Young Hyson	.75 @80c
	Black Teas	.50 @55c

FISH—The market is dull. We quote:

No 1 Whitefish, hf brls	$3.25	@3.50
No 2 " "	3.00	@3.25
No 1 Trout, hf brls	3.00	@—
No 2 "	1.75	@—
Codfish, ⅌ 100 lbs	4.00	@5.00

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine, $2 50; Tar, $6.00@6.50; Pitch, $6.50@7.00; Rosin, $3.25@5 00—the market firm with an advancing tendency.

COOPERAGE—Flour barrel staves and headings, $6.00@6.50 ⅌ thousand; circled headings, $4@5c ⅌ set; packing barrel staves and headings, $14.00 ⅌ thousand; Hickory Poles, $18.00@20.00 ⅌ thousand; packing barrels, 90@1.00.

COAL—There is very little doing by the cargo. The following are the retail prices, delivered:

Anthracite Egg Coal, ⅌ ton	$8.50
Erie and Briar Hill, ⅌ ton	5.50
Illinois, ⅌ ton	3.50

WOOD—There is a good demand for cargoes of Beech and Maple, at $4.25@4.50. Hickory is scarce and in demand at $5.25@5.50. The following are the retail prices in the yards:

Beech, ⅌ cord	$5.00
Maple, ⅌ cord	6.00
Hickory, ⅌ cord	6.50

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.—Below is a statement of the earnings for the month ending Sept. 30, 1861:

Freight	$58,373.95
Passengers	21,336.38
Express	[illegible]
Mail	1,596.83
Total	[illegible]
Corresponding month 1860	[illegible]
Increase	$12,146.64

THE DEFICIENCY IN THE CROPS OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The *Mark Lane Express* of the 16th ult., has come to hand—containing a very interesting article on the above subject, which we give below:

In another part of our paper will be found a series of reports on the state of the harvest in France, carefully translated from the "*Journal d'Agriculture Pratique*" of the 20th August, and including forty-two districts. At the time these reports were written the corn had most of it been housed, and a considerable quantity of wheat threshed, so that a fair judgment may be formed of the actual state of that country in regard to the supply of bread-corn. It is not saying too much when we affirm that these and other authentic reports on the subject have been of such a character as to excite considerable alarm in France, where there is no stock of old corn to fall back on in case of scarcity. Nor is the question of less importance to this country, under the peculiar and concurrent circumstances now existing, and likely to affect to a serious extent the grain trade, by causing a diversion of the supplies we have hitherto, with so much facility, obtained when they were needed. It has not become evident to every one at all conversant with harvest affairs, that our own crop of wheat is not only deficient in point of average yield, but that the breadth sown is also much less than it has been on the average of years. In addition to this, we shall this season have to compete in the wheat-growing countries with France, Spain, Belgium and Holland; whilst in the Baltic provinces, the wheat harvest having been less productive than usual, there will be less to export. The new measures recently adopted in France, while they open the ports at all times to the importation of grain, do not, it is said, forbid the Government from prohibiting the *exportation* of bread-corn if circumstances should make it necessary; and the promulgation of this opinion at the present critical period is thought to be intended as a warning that a measure of the kind may be found imperative. Already the Roman Government has issued such a prohibition, which will probably be followed by others of the Italian States. These, however, are of little importance, otherwise than showing that the deficiency of the harvest is, with some few exceptions, general throughout Europe; and that it is serious enough to excite alarm in the minds of the people and of their rulers. It therefore is a duty to the country to take a review of the condition in which we now stand in regard to the supply of wheat and flour between the present time and the harvest of 1862.

It is an established rule, that on an average of years, the United Kingdom is obliged to purchase annually five millions quarters of wheat, being the difference between the native growth of that grain and the annual consumption. There is no mistake upon this point, as any one may satisfy himself by looking over the returns of the Board of Trade for the last ten or twelve years. It is true, some wheat has been re-exported every year; but the quantity is almost infinitesimally small compared with the imports, so as to be scarcely noticeable as a set-off to the latter. And it is further to be observed, that the importations have not been made to this country merely as a grain-depot for Europe, but for its actual consumption. This is proved by the trifling quantity exported, and still more by the trifling accumulation of foreign wheat, and the small amount of old English, left at the commencement of the present harvest. It is probable that, notwithstanding the unprecedentedly large importation of the last cereal year, we commenced the present harvest with a smaller stock of available wheat, taking English and foreign together, than we have usually had by us at that season.

In referring back to the harvest of 1860 we ventured an opinion at its close, that the deficiency in the stock of available English wheat of that growth was such as to require an importation of at least ten million quarters. This calculation proved correct to the letter, for, between the 1st of September, 1860, and the 31st of August, 1861, the importations amounted to ten and a half million quarters, nearly the whole of which went into consumption. That is, we probably had not half a million more of foreign wheat in stock at the various grain depots of the kingdom on the 1st of this month, than we had Sept. 1, 1860, so that ten million quarters of foreign wheat were actually consumed, in addition to that of home-growth. This was about three million quarters more than had ever before been imported in any one year, and leaves no room for doubt as to the actual deficiency of the crop of 1860. We have next to look at the state of the country in regard to the present stock of English wheat; the importation that will probably be required for the seasonal year, and the sources from whence that importation can be obtained.

In the first place we must reckon five millions as the regular requirement of the country even in an average year, that being in round numbers the mean import of the last eleven years. We then estimate the deficiency of the present crop, taking that of the average yield, and the shortness of the breadth sown, at one-fifth, or three million quarters, which is as moderate a calculation as the circumstances will admit of. This makes the actual requirement for the season amount to eight million quarters; and the question then arises, what countries are we to look to for them?

It is certain that we shall have to sustain a vigorous competition, in all the wheat-exporting countries, with those States we have already named. France, it is said, will [illegible] require an importation of ten million quarters; an enormous quantity for a country which has, for the last two or three years, been an exporter of wheat and flour. This, with our own requirements, amounts to eighteen million quarters, *or nine thousand cargoes of 2,000 quarters each*, for the two countries; carrying 346 [illegible] quarters weekly without intermission for the whole year—an unheard-of and impossible quantity, if we are to judge of the present exporting power of the neighboring nations by the past. Such, however, is the present state of the two countries, without taking into the account Spain, Belgium, and Holland, which will all be buyers, as well as [illegible].

If, then, this view of the question is correct, it is evident that we are upon the eve of a more important competition for obtaining the chief accessary of life that this country has for some time had to undergo; and it is equally evident that it is prudent to look [illegible] which will bring it supply. Already the French forestalled us in the American market, having made extensive purchases at New York and other of the transatlantic ports. The sales, however, at the French ports during the last fortnight have much exceeded what has been imported. Advices from New York state that 80,000 bushels of wheat and 9,000 barrels of flour have been shipped for Havre from the 25th to the 28th August, and that the quantity had taken previously 182,531 bushels of wheat and 8,141 barrels of flour. On the other hand, the sales at Marseilles alone, the week before last, amounted to above one million bushels of wheat, which was chiefly purchased for the interior. And in spite of the large importations, the markets both of Paris and of the departments continue to advance, notwithstanding the fullness of the trade here. In fact, whilst the best flour with us is 51s. per sack, the same weight in Paris is worth 64s. The French can, therefore, afford to purchase wheat over our heads in any of the markets; and unless our prices rise to theirs, or theirs come down to us, we stand but little chance of obtaining the supply we shall require.

It is well to look this dilemma in the face at once, for assuredly no small gain, nothing by endeavoring to keep down the price of wheat otherwise than by large importations; and these can only be obtained by keeping ahead of our neighbors in price in the foreign market. Nor is there any time to be lost. The French Government is fully aware of, and alive to, the exigency of the country, and does not in such cases, like our own, leave everything connected with commerce in grain to private enterprise. Unless, therefore, our merchants bestir themselves, they will soon be forestalled in all the grain-exporting ports of Europe, as well as in those of the United States.

There is one circumstance which will probably cause, unfortunately, a reduction in the consumption, namely, the deadness of trade generally, and in the manufacturing districts in particular. This, in some measure, arises from the great scarcity and high price of cotton and partly through the falling off in the demand for our manufactures in the United States, owing to the operations of the new tariff, added to the disturbed state of that country, and the consequent decay of trade. These will all combine to a certain extent, to lessen the consumption of food in this country, especially if the price rises to a high figure; but they will apply more to meat than to bread, it being a rule in cases of the kind, that the operative classes, if out of work, fall back upon the cheapest article of food, and that is bread. We regret to note that the large cotton manufacturers in the North contemplate working their mills only four days in the week, which will reduce the earnings of the operatives one-third. How long this will continue it is impossible to say; but as any such slackness arises chiefly from the war in the States, we fear there is no prospect of a speedy settlement of the dispute with the North and the South. The Americans have had an excellent harvest, though not so productive as that of 1860; but they are anxious to convert it into money, and will forward all they possibly can to the eastern seaboard before the frost sets in, which will be about the middle of November. Now, therefore, is the time for our merchants to consider; for a month hence may be *too late*.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, October 8.—FLOUR—Market heavy and unsettled, and 5@10c lower, the accounts from Europe by the Bavaria having a very depressing effect. Sales of 12,400 brls at $5.10@5.25 for rejected; $5.45@5.60 for superfine state; $5.55@5.65 for extra state; $5.35@5.40 for superfine western; $5.55@5.75 for common to medium extra western; $5.80@5.90 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $6.00@6.50 for trade brands, market closing dull and declining. Canada flour 5@10c lower, with only very moderate demand; sales of 750 brls at $5.35@5 40 for superfine; $5.55@6.75 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet at $2.75@4 00. Corn meal quiet and prices nominally unchanged.

WHISKY—Heavy and lower; sales of 500 brls at 21c.

GRAIN—Market heavy and unsettled, and 2c lower, with shippers refusing to operate to any very great extent at the decline; sales of 13,800 bushels Chicago spring at $1 14@1.19; 29,000 bus Milwaukee club at $1.21@1.23; 27,600 bus Amber Iowa at $1.23@1.24; 23,000 bus winter red western at $1.28@1.34; 18,100 bus red state at $1.30@1.33; 18,200 bus white western at $1.38@1.39, and 10,800 white Kentucky at $1.42½@1.44. Rye firm, at 70@76c; sales 20,000 bus within the range. Barley quiet and firm, at 76@77c. Corn market dull, at 1@2c lower; sales of 143,000 bus at 50@55c for inferior to common mixed western; 54@56c for good to prime shipping do, chiefly at 54@54½c; 55@56c for western yellow; 59c for white western. Oats in moderate request at 33@34c for Canada; 34@35c for western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, and slightly in favor of buyers; sales of 7,700 brls at $14.50@14.75 for mess; $9.75@10 00 for prime. Beef quiet and without material change in prices; sales of 100 brls at $4.00@4 50 for country prime; $5.00@5.50 for mess; $7.00@11.25 for repacked mess; $12.75@13.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef and beef hams remain dull, and nominally unchanged. Cut meats are selling slowly at 5@5½c for shoulders; 5¾@6¾c for hams. In Bacon there is nothing of moment doing. Lard is more active and firmer; sales of 2,100 brls at 8½@9½c. Butter in fair request, at 7@11c for Ohio; 11½@15 for state. Cheese steady, at 5@7c.

GROCERIES—Sugar, raw inactive; fair to good refining quoted at 8@8½; since our last, only 40 hhds Cuba changed hands, at 7½@8½c. 337 boxes Havana at 7½. Molasses quiet, but prices very firm; we have only to notice a small lot of Cuba Muscovado at 30c.

BUFFALO, Oct 8.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; sales 20,000 bu Mil club at $1.03; 6,500 bu Chi spring at 95c; 6,000 bu do at 96c; 6,000 bu red Ohio at $1 10. Corn in steady demand and moderate; sales 50,000 bu at 39½c.

WHISKY—Steady; sales 70 brls at 18c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady; 16½c for corn, 18c for wheat, to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—9,000 brls flour, 40,000 bu wheat, 80,000 bu corn, 10,000 bu oats.

CANAL EXPORTS—2,100 brls flour, 152,000 bu wheat, 146,000 bu corn, 42,000 bu oats.

OSWEGO, Oct. 8.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat dull. Sales 4200 bu red state at $1.15¼. Corn in fair demand but very scarce. No sales. Barley in active demand. Sales 5600 bu Toronto at 56c; 3500 bu Bay Quinte at 55c, and 25,000 do, part to arrive, at 53½, in store. Rye scarce. Sales 1000 bu Canadian, to arrive, at 58½ in store.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Dull. Flour 42c, wheat 12½c, corn 11½c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—22,500 bu wheat, 18,600 bu corn, 34,000 bu barley.

CANAL EXPORTS—4225 brls flour, 3799 bu wheat, 21,300 bu corn, 27,300 bu barley.

Latest Foreign Markets.

PER STMR. NORWEGIAN.] LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26th.

COTTON—Sales of cotton for three days ending Wednesday, were 8500 bales. Market has been excited and prices ½d higher than on Friday. Sales to speculators and exporters, 48,000 bales. Market closes with an upward tendency. Advices from Manchester are favorable, and prices of all kind of goods are slightly higher, though sales are smaller.

BREADSTUFFS—Wakefield, Nash & Co, and Richardson, Spence & Co, quote flour dull and declined 6d; sales of American at 26s 6d@30s. Wheat flat and 2@4d lower. Red western 10s 6d@11s; red southern 12s@12s 3d; white western 12s@13s 6d; white southern 13s@14s. Corn easier; mixed 30s 6d@31s; yellow and white 33s@37s.

PROVISIONS—Beef—No sales. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon dull and unaltered. Lard quiet. Cheese declined 3@4s.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27, 1861.

COTTON—Sales to-day estimated at 15,000 bales—10,000 to exporters and speculators. Market closes buoyant at yesterday's prices, which are at the following: Fair Orleans 11¾; middling to 10; fair Mobile 10¾; middling [illegible] bales, of which [illegible] from Manchester [illegible] upward.

BREADSTUFFS—[illegible] Flour quiet but steady.

GROCERIES—Coffee buoyant. Tea [illegible]

STOCKS—Sales of Illinois Central shares [illegible] 33¾ discount. Erie shares [illegible]

BREADSTUFFS—Western [illegible] good at the corn market [illegible] articles at nominally [illegible] Circular reports to-day's market [illegible] Western wheat is held firmly [illegible] Floating cargoes being the [illegible] Flour quiet. Indian corn [illegible] Barley in demand.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED

Prop Sun, Jones, Goderich, [illegible] sundries.
Prop Plymouth, Dickson, Buffalo, [illegible] wines.
Brig C R Hutchinson, Williams, [illegible] lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Shooks, Kelly, Buffalo.
Schr Wm H Hinsdale, Brown, [illegible] lumber.
Schr Montcalm, White, Oswego, [illegible]
Schr Ashtabula, Hammer, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Gerrit Smith, Morgan, Oswego, [illegible]
Schr Muskingum, Gaffney, Buffalo, [illegible]
Schr White Cloud, Riley, Buffalo, [illegible]
Scow Laurel, McKay, Pier Cove, [illegible]

CLEARED.

Prop Plymouth, Dickson, Buffalo, [illegible] 2000 brls flour.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Buffalo, [illegible]
Bark Waverly, Glagas, Buffalo, [illegible]
Bark Geraldine, Walton, Buffalo, [illegible]
Bark Niagara, Muir, Kingston, [illegible]
Brig Fanny Gardner, Sullivan, Buffalo, [illegible]
Brig C R Hutchinson, Williams, Green Bay.
Brig Powhatan, Stebbins, Buffalo, [illegible] wheat.
Schr Bradley, Anderson, Buffalo, [illegible]
Schr Mitchell, Lobdell, Sarnia, [illegible]
Schr Charlotte, Fulton, Sarnia, [illegible]
Schr Emeu, Nicholson, Oswego, [illegible]
Schr Grace Murray, Moore, Buffalo, [illegible] wheat.
Schr Game Cock, Leonard, Buffalo, [illegible]
Schr Denmark, Fitzgerald, Buffalo, [illegible]
Schr Kate Richmond, Parsons, Buffalo, [illegible] corn.
Schr Wm H Hinsdale, Brown, [illegible]
Schr Josephine, Cramer, Buffalo, [illegible]
Schr E M Baxter, Henderson, Kingston, [illegible] wheat.
Schr Ashtabula, Hammer, Grand Haven.
Schr Commencement, Fandes, [illegible]
Schr Adriatic, Hall, Buffalo, [illegible]
Schr Zephyr, Sinclair, Sarnia, [illegible]
Schr Perry Hannah, Canfield, [illegible] wheat.
Schr Dashing Wave, Eggleston, Buffalo, [illegible] corn.
Schr Shook, Kelly, Buffalo, [illegible]
Schr Courtright, Christian, Buffalo, [illegible]
Scow Laurel, McVal, Pier Cove.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED.

Amazonia, Morris, 4,000 bu corn, [illegible]
Ceasar, LaSalle, [illegible] bu corn.
Banner State, LaSalle, [illegible] bu corn.
Asia, LaSalle, [illegible] bu corn.
America, LaSalle, [illegible] bu corn.
Sebastopol, Lockport, 4,000 bu corn.
Lockport, Lockport, [illegible] bu corn.
Portland, Lockport, [illegible] bu corn.
George, Lockport, 5,000 bu corn.
Humboldt, Lockport, [illegible] bu corn, 100 brls flour.
H Cowley, Lockport, 4,400 bu corn.
Rail Splitter, Lockport, [illegible] bu corn.
Edinburg, Lockport, [illegible] bu corn.
Sultan, Lockport, [illegible] bu corn.
Prairie Chief, Ottawa, 4,000 bu corn.
Ontario, Ottawa, [illegible] bu corn.
Jones, Ottawa, [illegible] bu corn.
Badger State, Ottawa, [illegible] bu wheat.
Progress, Ottawa, [illegible] bu corn.
Mary Emery, 4,000 bu corn, [illegible] bu wheat.

CLEARED.

J H Decker, Du Page.
General McClellan, LaSalle, 70 brls salt.
J Harrington, Marseilles, [illegible] staves and lumber.
Erwin, Lockport.
R E Goodell, Ottawa.
Ianthe, Du Page.
Investigator, Athens.
Amazonia, Morris.
Paragon, Ottawa, 50 brls salt.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS PASSING [illegible] CANAL.—We are indebted to Capt. E. P. D[illegible] for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

Vessels Bound West. On the 3d— Schr Titan, Oswego; Schr Cascade, Kingston; Schr Thos Kingsford, Oswego.
Vessels Bound East. On the 3d— Brig Baltimore, Toledo; [illegible]. On the 4th— Prop Protection, Cleveland; Brig C. G. Walbridge, Toledo; Schr Arctic, [illegible]; Schr Ryerse, Erie; Schr Jesse Anderson, Toledo; Schr Josephine, Erie.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. [illegible]
LAST WEEK of the popular Tragedian, MR. NEAFIE. [illegible] LARGE AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES. FIRST NIGHT OF MR. NEAFIE'S NEW TRAGEDY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, [illegible] will be enacted the Tragedy, [illegible] and entitled
VALMONDE, THE MERCHANT OF [illegible]
[illegible] GRAND DANCE [illegible] To conclude with the Farce of TRYING IT ON.

ROBINSON & LAKE'S GREAT MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS Will Perform at Chicago on
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY. [illegible]
Doors open at 1 and 7 P. M., [illegible] ADMISSION—Boxes 25 cents [illegible]
The above Company will [illegible] MORRIS, OTTAWA, EARLVILLE, NEWARK, BRISTOL, WHEATON [illegible] FRED. H. BAILEY, [illegible]
Mr. JAMES ROBINSON, [illegible]

ORPHANS' FAIR.—For the [illegible] of the CHICAGO ORPHAN ASYLUM AT BRYAN HALL, On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday [illegible] Tickets of Admission, Twenty-Five Cts. Dinner every day from 11 to 4 o'clock [illegible] H. E. SEELYE, Secretary.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY. Corner Madison and Clark sts. [illegible]

General Notices.

STATE AUDITOR'S WARRANTS.—The highest price will be paid for Auditor's Warrants by [illegible] No. 39 Clark street.

NOTICE.—Carpenters [illegible]

$30 REWARD—Will be paid [illegible] DESERTER [illegible] to Capt. H. C. KEENER [illegible]

$30 REWARD—Will be paid [illegible] a DESERTER [illegible] blue eyes, age about 21 years.

MUSIC.—Mrs. E. M. Byrne [illegible] Piano Forte and Guitar [illegible] Post Office Box 737.

TWO MORE COMPANIES [illegible] Eberhardt's Regiment [illegible]

NOTICE—Mrs. E. A. Ball [illegible]

ATTENTION, CAVALRY OFFICERS.—A few OFFICERS' SASHES [illegible] STRAPS AND CAPS [illegible]

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, [illegible] METALLIC COFFINS [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO ALL [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1861.

THAT DISPATCH.

If the Chicago *Times* has any do[illegible] about the receipt at this office of the [illegible] cial dispatch from Louisville, published [illegible] the TRIBUNE of Tuesday, its editor [illegible] supervises our affairs, will do well to [illegible] quire at the telegraph office, and after [illegible] coming satisfied that he has made an [illegible] of himself, retract his charge that we [illegible] imposing upon the public, and next [illegible] withhold his bray until he is sure that [illegible] has come upon a mare's nest. The dispa[illegible] was genuine, was sent to us as well a[illegible] the Cincinnati *Commercial*, but was [illegible] layed in transmission and did not re[illegible] here until Monday, and then was prin[illegible] under a (typographically) erroneous [illegible] That's all.

THE CHICAGO JOURNAL.

It is known to our readers that there [illegible] a gang of Californians surrounding G[illegible] Fremont, to whom the greater part of [illegible] misfortunes are due. But it is not kno[illegible] to them, probably, that one of this gan[illegible] at present editing the Chicago *Journ*[illegible] and that the repeated attacks upon [illegible] TRIBUNE come from that source. [illegible] the object and compensation are for [illegible] fending the abuses in Missouri, the ex[illegible] ence of which Gen. Fremont's friends a[illegible] apologists do not deny, we have all [illegible] to conjecture. All we ask is that the p[illegible] lic may know the source whence the [illegible] tacks come; then their meaning and va[illegible] will be understood. We regret that [illegible] Wilson, who certainly has no reason [illegible] malice against us, should permit his pa[illegible] to be prostituted to uses now made of [illegible] He will be wiser some day, and, if a m[illegible] of ordinary sensibility, ashamed of [illegible] part that he is made to play.

NEWSPAPER FAIRNESS.

As reliable and trustworthy a Un[illegible] man as there is in the State of Kentuc[illegible] writes a letter to the TRIBUNE, in wh[illegible] he sets forth the reasons why, in his op[illegible] ion, Gen. Anderson, though a brave a[illegible] gallant officer in the field, does not ma[illegible] an efficient commander of a Departm[illegible] We print the letter without comment, a[illegible] forthwith the Chicago *Journal* quotes it [illegible] an editorial from the TRIBUNE, and pr[illegible] ceeds to make an indignant comme[illegible] That, we presume, is its idea of fairne[illegible] Now it so happens that the TRIBUNE [illegible] entirely satisfied with Gen. Anderson a[illegible] his administration of affairs in Kentuck[illegible] and it is satisfied, also, to open its colum[illegible] to just and fair criticism of our militar[illegible] leaders, when the critics write from laud[illegible] ble motives. Certainly it does not su[illegible] scribe to that heathen notion, that as soo[illegible] as a man is adorned with epaulettes he b[illegible] comes a demi-god, out of the reach [illegible] honest censure, and insensible to ridicule [illegible] praise.

HERMANN.

We attach no particular importance [illegible] the fact that a party of roving guerill[illegible] have whipped out the Home Guards [illegible] Hermann, on the road between St. Lou[illegible] and Jefferson City. Possibly they may [illegible] strong enough to overpower the force [illegible] the Gasconade Bridge and burn it. Th[illegible] would be a disaster not easily repaire[illegible] Beyond that and the harrying of th[illegible] Union men in that vicinity, they can d[illegible] no harm. We cannot believe that even wi[illegible] the looseness of military administratio[illegible] which is the rule in Missouri, Gen. Fr[illegible] mont would set out on an expedition we[illegible] ward, without first having ascertain[illegible] that there was no considerable rebel for[illegible] left in his rear; hence we conclude th[illegible] the party of rebels of whom we hear, a[illegible] hastily collected levies gotten together f[illegible] a purpose now accomplished, and ready [illegible] disband on the approach of any five hu[illegible] dred of our men.

A NEGRO ESCORT.

A number of the Bull Run prisoners, [illegible] is known, were sent to New Orleans fro[illegible] Richmond. The Charleston papers a[illegible] nounce that they were escorted to the[illegible] prisons through the streets of New O[illegible] leans by a company of negroes. This w[illegible] done for the purpose of insult, and [illegible] wound their feelings.

An escort of colored soldiers may not b[illegible] regarded in the Free States, as so degra[illegible] ing as the rebels intended. The thing th[illegible] will arrest Northern attention most, is th[illegible] fact of the employment of negroes as so[illegible] diers. People will be apt to ask the que[illegible] tion why the National side may not pe[illegible] mit loyal colored men to strike in beha[illegible] of the Union, if the other side employ ne[illegible] groes to help destroy it? Men will natu[illegible] rally inquire, what impropriety the[illegible] would be in offsetting negro with negro[illegible] If the slave of a rebel may be used to figh[illegible] for secession, why may not the colore[illegible] neighbor of a loyal man be allowed [illegible] fight for the Union? These question[illegible] many people will not be deterred fro[illegible] asking by the supposed sacredness of th[illegible] "divine institution."

Postal Receipts and Expenditures.

The auditor of the Post-Office Depa[illegible] has just submitted to the Secretary of th[illegible] Treasury the quarterly statement of the r[illegible] ceipts and expenditures of the Post-Office D[illegible] partment, required by law, for the first qua[illegible] ter of the year 1861. The receipts amount t[illegible] $2,196,587; the expenditures to $2,[illegible] Excess of expenditures over receipts, $80[illegible] 171. For the fourth quarter of 1860 the r[illegible] ceipts amounted to $2,146,301, and the ex[illegible] penditures to $4,087,525. Excess of expendi[illegible] tures over receipts $1,941,222. Thus, it wi[illegible] be seen that the receipts for the first qua[illegible] ter of 1861 exceeded those of the fourth qua[illegible] ter of 1860 in the sum of $50,286; where[illegible] the expenditures have been decreased in th[illegible] sum of $1,087,766.

It is a little remarkable that the receipts [illegible] the past quarter, are larger with twelve Stat[illegible] seceded, than they were when the postal sy[illegible] tem extended over all the Union. It w[illegible] found on looking over the account curren[illegible] for the year 1860 that the cost of the servic[illegible] in the rebel States was $3,926,806, while th[illegible] proceeds were only $830,378, making a loss [illegible] $3,096,427.

The people of the loyal States will have th[illegible] satisfaction of knowing that while the wa[illegible] lasts, at least they are saved a tax of thre[illegible] millions of dollars expended heretofore [illegible] carrying letters and newspapers for "ou[illegible] Southern brethren" while they were plottin[illegible] treason against the Union. This three mil[illegible] lions will pay the interest on fifty millions [illegible] six per cent. National bonds issued to hel[illegible] the Government to put down this rebellio[illegible]

A telegraphic dispatch from Louisvill[illegible] States that

"There is a general growl throughout th[illegible] Confederacy at the inefficiency of the mail ar[illegible] rangements."

We can well imagine that there is a lou[illegible] growl since the tap to Uncle Sam's coffe[illegible] has been cut off, and the Chivalry are oblig[illegible] to pay their own postal expenses.

Volunteers in New York.

The various companies and parts of regi[illegible] ments in New York city on the 8th inst[illegible] numbered 6,968 men. They are being organ[illegible] ized into full regiments. Fragments of com[illegible] panies are being united, and fractional regi[illegible] ments consolidated. Recruiting is not so brisk [illegible] as it was some weeks ago, but is still going [illegible] on with considerable activity, in the rural dis[illegible] tricts as well as city.

[illegible] Winans has determined to e[illegible] dangers of rebel temptations and th[illegible] apprehensions of Marshals' visits by taking [illegible] himself off to Europe. He will sail at an [illegible] early date, and probably act in the capacity of [illegible] rebel agent or commissioner when he gets on [illegible] the other side of the Atlantic.